The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,215 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made with a view to greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodations* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
†B. L. CATHAY	2943	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th "
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Maple	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M.L.COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	800	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. Pearson	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	1550	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3991	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Maple	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4186	800	K. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
GANGES	4186	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th "
SUTLEJ	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, Port SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transship at Suez.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	29th March
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
ORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	" 18th Feb 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Season House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
M. EXTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.
PANDORA ..... A. Trobits ..... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Season House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "ARMENIA" SAILING 15th FEBRUARY.

THIS STEAMER of 3,400 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London overland from Marseilles. The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE Macivor Line s. s. 'EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, *viâ* Karachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 3 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not claimable in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be advised before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,985 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARM CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
CARDIGAN VESTS, no Sleeves, Navy Blue, Dark Brown, or Black ...each from Rs. 6-0 to	8	0
CARDIGAN JACKETS, long Sleeves, Navy Black, Dark Brown, &c., &c.each from Rs. 9-0 to	12	8
Do. do. do. Tailor made, extra warm, with fancy Fronts, very Superior each Rs. 22-8 and	25	0
DRESSING GOWNS.—For Boarding Use, Stout Grey Whitney, all sizes, very warm and durable ... .each from Rs. 18-0 to	21	0
Do. do. in Fancy Check Flannel, lined Wool, very comfortable.....each	22	8
Do. do. Fancy Chintz Patterns, cool and light .....each	13	8
SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. Perfect Fitting—		
Gent's White.....each	2	4
Gent's Scarlet ..... "	3	4
Ladies' White ..... "	2	0
Ladies' Scarlet..... "	3	0
CASH'S TOWELS.		
TURKISH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.		
FACE TOWELS, &c., &c.		

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRAVELLING RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, warranted all Wool, choice Assortment of the most popular Clan favours.....each Rs. 21-8 and	30	0
ALL WOOL MAUDS in a variety of Scotch mixtures and Fancy Tweeds, each from.....Rs. 15-0 to	25	0
"OSBORNE" WOOL WRAPS, pure Wool Fancy Check Patterns .....each	18	0
THE "SHIKAR RUG," Very warm and durable .....each	9	8
ALL WOOL RUGS.—A large and choice Assortment of different Textures and Patterns, each from Rs. 12-0 to	35	0
WASHING COTTON DUST WRAPS.—Neat and pretty fancy Stripes...each from Rs. 2-4 to	4	0
SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS,		
DRESSING GOWNS,		
MONEY BELTS,		
&c., &c.		

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accidents, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercise. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Henry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pint and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchas, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen livers of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

"BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE."

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer; whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER' "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MORNING BATH.

KEMP & CO'.S MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities,

REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE,

and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets ...Re. 1 0 | Per Box of doz. .....Rs. 3 8

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE & Co.,

DREHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHT VIENNA BEER.

HAVING ACCEPTED THE SPECIAL AGENCY,

WE now offer this choice Lager Beer, in original cases of four dozen bottles, at the following Prices, to Messess Clubs, Hotels, and Traders.

Bottles.....Rs. 6-4 per dozen.
Pints .....Rs. 4-0 per dozen.

Subject to a discount of *ten per cent.* for prompt cash.

COOPER, MADON CO., LD.,
ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

IF LEAVING BOMBAY

BY WAY OF THE
BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION
AND WANTING
BOOKS OR NEWSPAPERS,
WINES, SPIRITS OR WATERS
PROVISIONS OR ANYTHING ELSE,
FOR THE JOURNEY
PLEASE CALL AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularise in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.
Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf, Bushire, 10th September 1887.
I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.
Satara, 30th August 1887.
I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.
Kamptee, 12th September 1887.
I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Sound, Wholesome, Rich. Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz
Unsurpassed in any Market. KEMP & CO., LD.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, STOUTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

SALE OF CASHMERE SILVER WARE
(DURING JANUARY 1888.)

MESSR. HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

ARE selling for Cash on delivery the remaining portion of their present Season Stock of

EXQUISITELY WROUGHT CASHMERE SILVER ARTICLES,

Comprising

SURROYS. SALVERS.
GOBLETS. TUMBLERS.

MUFFINEERS

At Two Rupees (Rs. 2) per Tolah.

This Price is exceptionally low, and comes out at about Seven Shillings (7s.) per oz. Troy Weight.

HAMILTON & Co. solicit early application for these Choice Indian Silver Objects.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORVILLE'S
GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE
OF
COL. HAMILTON SMYTH AND OFFICERS OF EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT,
at 9 o'clock.
"THE MAGISTRATE."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., &c, &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC BALL.

BY the authority of H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, District Grand Master, and SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I., a GRAND MASONIC BALL will be held at the TOWN HALL, under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges, on the 10th February, 1888, at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Masons entitled to wear them.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
in aid of the
NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND,
Under the Patronage of
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1888.
Commencing at 9 P. M.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Price, Rs. 3.
Back Seat, Rs. 2.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Part Song .....The Church and Grow .....Bishop.
Tenor Solo ...The Bloom is on the Rye .....Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
Bass Solo .....Thy Sentinel am I .....Watson.
Mr. Thelenberg.
Violin Solo ..." Legende" .....Carl Bohm.
Mr. Freyvogel.
Soprano Solo..When the Heart is Young ...Dudley Buck.
Mrs. Walker.
Baritone Solo.Hope the Hero's ..... 17th Century.
Mr. Wyer.
Tenor Solo.....When other lips .....Balfe.
Mr. Chisholm.
Duett .....Una Sera d'Amore .....Campana.
Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wyer.

INTERVAL.
PART II.

Tenor Solo.....Il mio Teso o .....Mozart.
Mr. Chisholm.
Soprano Solo..The Scottish Bluebell .....
Mrs. Boyd.
Baritone Solo The Arethusa .....Shield.
Mr. Wyer.
Tenor Solo.....Leaving yet Loving .....Marzials.
Mr. Dixon.
Soprano Solo. Sunshine and Rain .....Blumenthal.
Mrs. Walker.
Bass Solo ....Father O'Flynn .....Stanford.
Mr. Thelenberg.
Duett.....Excelsior (Harmonium and Piano accompaniment) .....Balfe.
Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAIETY THEATRE
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
In aid of
THE CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
"THE LADIES' BATTLE."
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
ENGAGED.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

F.S. WORSLEY HALL, ARRIVED 26TH JAN. 1888.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chaffed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Jan., 1888.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.
A QUANTITY of BLACK and REFUSE COFFEE, as well as some good coffee, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1888, at noon, precisely, in Messrs. T. STANES & Co.'s Coffee Works at Coimbatore.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.
THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for supplying FEMALE MEDICAL AID to the WOMEN of INDIA will be held, by permission of the Municipality, in the Town Hall, Calcutta, at 4-30 o'clock on WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 8th February.
H. COOPER, A.D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, 22nd January, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the supply of SEWING MATTRESSES required for Hospitals, &c., as per Schedule No.
Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
H. CLOWES, Lt.,
for Comst. Storekeeper-General.
Comst Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 25th Jan. 1888.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

A CARD.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
ON
FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1888.
GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL.
AUSTRIAN STRING BAND.
PRICE OF ADMISSION,
Rs. 3.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.
TICKETS SOLD AT MESSRS. MACROPOLO AND
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. MANOCKJEE BEZONJEE COOPER in the business of the Fort High School has been DISSOLVED from the 1st day of January instant, and that from such date the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the said school has CEASED.—Dated this 28th day of Jan. 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows:—
A collection of various woods, such as complete sets of badmington bats, in fine wooden boxes, wringers, victoria kuntes, gilt chains, silver brooches, earrings, solitaires, pencils, penholders, cash boxes, magic lanterns, knife cleaner, fire extinguisher pumps, extract of vegetable, brown Winsor soap, &c.
1 case colored glass beads.
3 ,, silver and gold do.
1 ,, glass tea, dessert and table spoons.
12 cases pints of cyder.
10 ,, Hungarian wine.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.
SALE OF CAST IRON BROKEN PIPES, &c.
Under instructions from F. L. Charles, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Bhikajee Eduljee Gaswalla, Esq., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, the following valuable landed properties, by and under the virtue of mortgage, dated 15th June, 1882, subject to the first mortgage, dated 2nd July, 1886, executed by the said Jan Mahomed Cassum in favor of Mahomedbhoy Ebram:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and measuring ( ) square yards little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 30, and at present under Ward No. 532 B, and Street No. 10½, and bounded on or towards the East by Hossein Khan Khalifa Street, on the West by the house of Mahomed Daval, on the North by Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street, and on the South by the house of Babajee Survey.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2412, and Street Nos. 14,19 and 23, and containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Kajbi Khanum, on or towards the West by the house of Lukma, on or towards the North by the Alikhan Street aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs THAKURDAS HARAMSI and CAMA, attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.
The property of Rienzi Walton, Esq.
No. 1.—Brougham, a very neat single brougham, of the latest London fashion, spring locks, brass mounted lamps, &c., bran new.
No. 2.—Horse, a light chestnut gelding, shed bred, 15 hands, excellent in brougham, believed to be sound, with a set brass mounted harness, newly new and made to order.
No. 3.—Horse, an iron grey Australian mare, rising 7, 14 33. Believed to be sound, good, steady roadster, up to any weight. A good jumper.
No. 4.—Buggy, a very comfortable buggy, in fairly good condition.
No. 5.—Yacht, "Rustom."
Apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, Forbes Street.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th January, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.
BONA-FIDE SALE
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
The Bona Fide Sale of Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel's Plants will commence TO-MORROW at 7 a.m.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome rose wood grand square piano by Schied, mayer and Soehne.
1 Government field service tent.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second hand strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14.1½, 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Flea-bitten grey pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong Flea-bitten grey pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 splendid Jaffrabad Cow in calf, giving 8 to 10 seer milk.
Handsome stud bred mare, rich Bay, using 5, nearly 15 hands. Capital hack and goes in a dog-cart, combine two strains of thoroughbred English blood. Would make a good pig-sticker, or Light horse charger. Believed perfectly sound, Veterinary Examination allowed. Sold only becau se owner has too many ponies.
On Sunday, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mori Road, Mahim, the valuable teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and and table keros ne lamps, rich Brussels carpets, copper and brass utensils, &c., &c., the property of late Bapooji C. Jassawalla and H. M. WADIA, Esq., changing residence.
The p roperty is now on view.
BONA-FIDE.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Free Lands," Parel, adjoining Elphinstone College, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, in best-rate order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built, single-seated office brougham, in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of valuable books in all classes of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science and Fiction by the best standard authors, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the books are now on view.
On SATURDAY, the 4th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, a first-rate tricycle, &c., &c., the property of HARRY GAY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
The bungalow, with out-houses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
Under instructions from the Mess President, 2nd Bombay East Yorkshire Regiment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mess, Colaba, all the mess furniture consisting of tables, chairs, couches, glass and crockery ware, plated ware, first-rate large size billiard table, with cues, lamps, &c., complete, garden pots, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th January, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS re ive.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
THE BOMBAY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.
Important sale of part of the Pali Puck Estate, near Bandora, consisting of well-built and prettily-situated bungalows and highly desirable building sites.
Part payment of purchase money can be deferred, if desired, upon building society principles, so as to enable a small capitalist to become his own landlord.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have been favoured by the directors of the above Company with instructions to offer to public competition on the ground TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely,
Five bungalows and compounds and six building lots.
All situate on Pali Hill, the most beautiful spot, near Bombay. There is a good road from Bandora Station, and Vehar water is about to be brought to the Hill.
The Auctioneers would draw particular attention to this sale as being the first house and land sale which has been held in the suburbs of Bombay upon such favourable terms.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, Bombay, and from the Auctioneers.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass-ware, a handsome glass conservatorium, table ornaments, handsome lower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of RALPH WARREN, Esq., Constructor H. M.'s Dockyard, leaving for Calcutta. The same comprises sofas, chairs, tables, chiffoniers, iron bedstead and cot, wardrobe with mirror, cloth and gown press, Ratcaghary sideboard, English dining table, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, Snider rifle by Bolis and Son, six chambered revolver, an English made corn grinding mill in very good order, &c.
The above is on view.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings
6 ,, T. cloths
5 cases prints
5 ,, white checks
5 ,, handkerchieves
5 ,, white dhoties
2 ,, colored woollen cloth
3 ,, cotton shawls
6 rolls Brussels carpet.
1 Singer's sewing machine
A few sets of wash hand furniture table ornaments, bronze ornaments, earthern vases, &c.
EX. S. S. Assam.
3 cases 120 doz. boxes Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap of especial superior quality.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light English built buggy.
1 handsome strong landau in very good order.
And any other damages and horses which may be offered.
On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, near Petit Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, Stuttgart, nearly new, a handsome strong built victoria, pair of handsome dark chesnut Arab horses, set of double harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Tucker's 2 light argand lamps, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, English made ice box, large size English stove, &c., the property of G. F JOHNSON Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.
VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, at 2-30 p.m.
The valuable library, consisting of several hundred volumes of law books, the property of R. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
Catalogues are ready and the library is on view.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHTARPAKHADY NEW ROAD AT MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Dinbai widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on Friday, the 10th day of February 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of fazandari ground No. 52 held from the late Narrayen Wassoodewjee, the Fazender, together with the messuage or shawl standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of the Public Road, known as the Matharpkhadi New Road in the Registration District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 83 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Tapidass Vurjidass, on the West by the new Gunpowder Road on the North by the vacant ground belonging to Narayen Vassudewjee, the Fazender, and on or towards the South by the house of Jeewa Tooka and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Anne Fennell and are now in the occupation of Runchord Canjee and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the vendor.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th January, 1888.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ON and from the 1st February 1888, the Train Service on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway will be as given below:—
BETWEEN BHAVNAGAR AND WADWAN JUNCTION.

		Mail.	Mixed.
		A.M.	Noon.
Bhavnagar	Dept.	9 0	12 0
		P.M.	P.M.
Dhola Junction	Arrd.	10 31	2 12
Do.	Dept.	10 49	2 27
		P.M.	
Wadwan Junction	Arrl.	2 45	7 8
			A.M.
Wadwan Junction	Dept.	1 50	5 55
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	5 18	10 32
Do.	Dept.	5 23	10 45
			P.M.
Bhavnagar	Arrl.	7 0	1 8

BETWEEN DHOLA JUNCTION AND DHORAJI.

		Mail.	Mixed
		P.M.	A.M.
Dhola Junction	Dept.	5 44	11 50
			P.M.
Dhoraji	Arrl.	10 30	5 50
		A.M.	A.M.
Dhoraji	Dept.	5 30	6 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	10 16	1 49

CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent, B.-G. Railway.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar, 19th Jan. 1888.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1888 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Vexatious and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1888.
THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from 2s. in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE will close on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st February.
We are offering goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons' Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.
No goods exchanged during the sale.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.
Silks and Velvets.
Gloves and Laces.
Hats and Bonnets.
Flowers and Sunshades.
Flouncings and Sateens.
Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.
Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with a very large supply of NEW and NOVEL GOODS just unpacked.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Cordureys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	...	Rs. 12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	...	„ 14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'...	„ 9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from...	„ 11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from...	„ 7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	...	„ 14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH
IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.
1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENTFIRM, AGENTS in the following cities:—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN TENNIS.
ENTRIES for the MARRYAT CUP Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup, open to members of Bombay Gymkhana only, will CLOSE on 4th February, at 9 p.m.
L. PENNY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 357 gwt. BROKEN UP SHELL up to 15th February, 1888. Particulars to be obtained from the undersigned.
II. Tenders should be accompanied by a Treasury Officer's Receipt for deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money.
T. WALKER, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of COAL to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay between the 1st April, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.
TENDERS for the above, which is to consist of Welsh Coal only, will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th February.
J. W. BRACKENBURY,
Captain and Senior Officer.
H. M. S. Turquoise, 25th Jan., 1888.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, BULLOCKS, SHEEP, and FODDER to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay, between the 1st April, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.
TENDERS for the above will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th February.
Forms on application.
J. W. BRACKENBURY,
Captain and Senior Officer.
H. M. S. Turquoise, 25th Jan., 1888.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the regime of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Poonah, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Per dozen, Rs. 19.
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SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS.
THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 3433 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 30 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, via the Canal and vice versa, in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie-place.

GUZERAT PIG STICKING MEET.
COMMITTEE.
Col. Hancock. Col. Jackson.
Col. Westmacot. The Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Hunt.
IT is proposed to hold the meet at Baster at the "Null."
There will be two cups to be competed for.
The Guzerat Cup, approximate value, Rs. 1,00, open to all horses.
The "Salmon" Pony Cup, Rs. 250, Arabs 13·, C. B. 14·3.
The value of the Guzerat Cup depends upon subscriptions.
The "Salmon" Cup is fixed.
Intending subscribers of Guzerat are requested to communicate with undersigned at once as time for arrangement is short.
As the success of the meet depends upon the number of entries, the Honorary Secretary would be greatly obliged if intending competitors would communicate their intention to enter as soon as possible, although the final entries need not come till
1st Entries close 22nd February.
2nd Do. 15th March.
Rules same as last year.
Decision of Committee final in all points.
Formal prospectus will be published later on.
Mess tents, &c., and messing will be provided.
Sleeping tents and liquor must be brought.
M. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.
Morvi, Kathiawar, Jan. 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SUBJECT to Government sanction, through Railway communication between the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways will be established for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888.
Passenger trains will be timed to run as under, viz:—

UP TRAINS.		A.M.	DOWN TRAINS.		A.M.
Gadag	Dep.	6 55	Mormugao	Dep.	3 0
Hubli	„	9 10			P.M.
Dharwar	„	10 35	Londa Junc.	Arr.	4 3
Belgaum	„	10 30	Belgaum	„	4 55
		P.M.	Dharwar	„	5 2
Londa Junc.	„	1 20	Hubli	„	6 30
Mormugao	Arr.	6 20	Gadag	„	8 47

For times at intermediate stations, see Placards at Stations and S. M. Railway Guide for February.
Goods traffic may be booked to and from Bombay via Mormugao, on and after date of opening this route, to and from Bombay, and Stations in Southern Mahratta Country at rates which will be quoted on application to the undersigned, the British India S. N. Company, Bombay, or the Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Mormugao.
JAS. CRAIK, Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 19

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, E. Y. Regt., 5-30 p.m.
Band, Gymkhana, R. V. E., 5-30 p.m.
Evening Concert, Town Hall, in aid of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute's New Lecture Hall Building Fund, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 25th :—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Boskenna Bay (s), from Moulmein ; Loodiana (s), Calcutta ; and Worsley Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Africa (s), and Narjehan (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar Lombardy (s), China ; Goolmar (schooner), Inhambane ; and Accomac (s), Antwerp.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Barrie (capt.), Capt Hodgkinson, Graham, Stewart, and Begbie *vs.* White—Summer (capt.), Capt. Hamilton, Dixon, Capt. Fenton, and Warden.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The undermentioned gentlemen in addition to those already named were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee on the 24th instant :—Dr. Banks, Mr. R. C. Saunders, and Mr. Ed. Wilkin.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Kumbarali Abdoolali and two other Mahomedans, living in Gazer Street, reported to the police that, during their absence on Wednesday forenoon, their rooms were broken into, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash and a gold embroidered shawl, valued at Rs. 185, stolen.

DISMISSAL OF GOVT. SERVANTS.—Amirkhan Ahmadkhan and Bhaiji Walbhai, lately serving as Forest Guards in the Halol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Division, having been convicted under section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

SHAKSPERIAN RECITALS.—Bombay will shortly receive a visit from Mr. Locke Richardson, who enjoys a considerable reputation as a Shaksperian reciter. His method is to give the essential parts of the text from memory, and, for the rest, to piece them together with a few apt words of narrative or explanation, discarding all books and manuscripts. He is at present on a visit to Calcutta, where the reputation he has enjoyed in the United States and Australia has been confirmed.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the E. Y. Regt., at the Yacht Club, at 5-30 p.m. :—

Overture.....	Fra Diavolo.....Auber.
Quadrille.....	The Spanish Beauty.....Relle.
Selection.....	Falka.....Chassaigne.
Waltz.....	Gondolier.....Roeder.
Reminiscences of Verdi.....	Godfrey.
Waltz.....	Gloire de Dijon.....Andrew.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps, at the Gymkhana Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m. :—

Overture.....	Iphiginie Ere Aulide.....Gluck.
Waltz.....	La Gitana.....Bucalossi.
Cavatina.....	B-flat Clarinet Solo.....Gassner.
Polka.....	Stefanie.....Fahrbach.
Quadrille.....	Genevieve.....C. Coote.
Galop.....	De Bravoures Sans Souci...Ascher.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Keshevlal Venayek was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Hamilton for making a false declaration with regard to goods he had despatched by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The accused had described the contents of two packages as being piece-goods, but when they were opened by the authorities they were found to contain embroidery. The amount the accused would have had to pay if he had described the contents correctly would have been Rs. 24 over what he did pay. In defence he stated that he had given the description which he had been told to do, and he did not know what the packages contained. Mr. Hamilton did not admit this reason as an excuse.

THE CAMMATEEPOORA CHILD MURDER.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Hanee girl, aged 9 years, who was found drowned in a well on the Esplanade on the 18th instant, minus her silver anklets. A man, named Yenkati Rajunna, who was arrested by the police, made a confession which led to the recovery of the ornament, which was found buried under a dust-bin near Null Bazaar at Dhubboo Street. This man's evidence was taken, after which the jury returned the following verdict : That the death of Hanee girl was caused by her having been drowned in a well by Yenkati Rajunna under such circumstances that the act of Yenkati was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THE TARDEO ASSAULT CASE.

An application was made at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons in connection with the Tardeo assault case, in which Dadabhoy Cowasjee Jussawalla was the complainant and Frederick Arhle and seven others were the defendants. Mr. Manekshah Jehanjirshah, on behalf of the complainant, applied to their lordships for revision of an order passed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, acting Presidency Chief Magistrate, on the 28th October last, dismissing the complaint of assault made before him against the defendants. The petitioner stated that he laid an information before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, charging the defendants with having committed an assault upon him. Having made a preliminary enquiry, the magistrate dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The petitioner contended among other things that the order should be set aside, as the magistrate was in error in holding a preliminary enquiry. Moreover, he did not examine all the witnesses who were brought before him. He ought to have issued a summons against the defendants, and to have disposed of the case according to law ; and he was wrong in holding that the proceedings were taken simply to harass the accused ; or that the Pardesees were employed by complainant not *bona fide* for the purposes of defence, but for the deliberate purpose of provoking an assault, or that the accused were justified in repelling the attack made on them, without giving the complainant an opportunity to substantiate his case by evidence. It was urged that the magistrate should not have allowed the complainant's case to be prejudiced by the result of the case in which his father, Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, had charged the same accused.

In Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment, which was annexed to the petition, it was said among other things : On the merits, then, I am strongly of opinion that there is no ground whatever for allowing Arhle and his companions to be prosecuted a second time for what is in all senses and purposes the same assault. Mr. Burder, for the defendants, has moreover strongly urged that section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is a conclusive technical objection. Even if it could be argued that this technical objection was not well-founded, I am clearly of opinion that the interests of public justice do not require any further enquiry in a criminal court. Dadabhoy and his brother can, if so advised, lay an action for damages ; but so far as the court is concerned, I hold that there is, under the circumstances, shown no sufficient ground for proceeding ; and I therefore dismiss the complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Manekshah argued that the magistrate had no power to refuse to entertain a complaint on the ground that another case, in which similar charges were brought against the same defendants by his client's father, had resulted in an acquittal. The magistrate ought to have granted a summons against all the accused, as the assault had been committed upon two different persons although on the same occasion.

Their lordships, in disposing of the application, said they saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the lower court ; and the petition was therefore rejected.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·987
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Termometer	69·4
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*.....	N, ENE, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	214

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECTACLES.—Pebble, accurately cut for all defects—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JAN. 27.—Sassoon Institute Concert.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
Departure of M. S. Mirzapore.
Departure of the Governor.
„ 28.—H. E. the Governor expected at Belgaum.
Entries close for Poona Sky Races.
Norville's Company at the Gaiety Theatre.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8-30.
Morley Hall-Colaba-Amateur Dramatic Performers.
„ 29.—Septuagesima Sunday.
Lady Reay goes to Marmagoa.
„ 30.—Yacht Club Dance.
Governor visits Gokak.
„ 31.—H. E. the Governor opens the Castle Rock section of the W. I. P. and S. M. Railways.
Breakfast to his Excellency at Castle Rock.
Banquet and Dance at Marmagoa in honour of junction of the Railways.
Bombay Port Trust Inspection of Works.
Quarterly Meeting Volunteer Club.
Feb. 1.—Adjourned Meeting University Senate.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
Lady Reay leaves Marmagoa for Bombay.
Lord Reay arrives at Chinchli.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
„ 2.—Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Poona Poultry Show.
Lord Reay visits Chinchli Show.
„ 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Lord Reay arrives in Bombay.
„ 4.—Investiture Order of Indian Empire, Calcutta.
Expected Arrival of the Duke of Connaught.
Entries for Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup close.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
„ 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
„ 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
„ 7.—Ball at Government House.
„ 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
„ 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
„ 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's hall, Byculla.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
„ 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balasrat.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, acting CHIEF JUSTICE.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

SHRICRISHNA NARONJEE *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

The plaintiff in this suit prayed for a declaration that the defendant's notice of the 9th inst. was *ultra vires* and illegal, and that the defendant may be restrained by order of the court from pulling down or demolishing the plaintiff's chawl situated in Fanaswady Lane. In connection with the suit, Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morojee, applied for a rule *nisi* and interim injunction to restrain the Municipal Commissioner from pulling down the chawl, which has its frontage on the lane. In August last, the plaintiff's son, without his knowledge, made certain changes in the rear of the chawl. He removed the back partition between the rear rooms and the verandah and gallery without removing the posts or cross beams, and filled up the spaces between the outer line of posts with masonry and thus increased the size of the rear rooms by adding the verandah space. He also constructed a verandah and gallery outside the former verandah and gallery, and for that purpose erected a new line of posts about four feet distant from the original outer line of posts. Before making these changes, no notice had been given to the Municipal Commissioner by the plaintiff's son. On the 14th August last, the latter was served with a notice from the defendant, threatening to have the whole range of buildings pulled down. Plaintiff's son was advised by an engineer in the Municipal office to submit to the defendant an application which would leave him at liberty to repair or rebuild the chawl ; and on the 3rd September last, Purshotum, the son, did submit such an application. On the 30th of the month, the defendant, in disposing of the application, required the chawl to be set back to the proposed line of Fanaswady Lane. The plaintiff said that, in order to allow such a set back, it would be necessary to pull down the whole of the chawl ; and to pull it down and rebuild it would be ruinous to him. Since the 30th September, no work had been done on the chawl, the changes having been then completed. On the 9th inst. defendant sent another notice to the plaintiff's son, requiring him to pull down a portion of the chawl standing upon the land required for street extension ; and giving him notice that, if within fifteen days the work was not taken in hand, the defendant would by his servants enter and demolish it. The matter having come to the plaintiff's knowledge in the beginning of the present month, he lost no time in instructing his solicitors to write to the defendant seeking for a modification of the order of the 9th inst., or at least some delay in carrying it out. Defendant granted only one week's time from the 23rd inst., and unless restrained by the court's order, he would pull down the chawl on the 30th inst. Plaintiff said he had made no alteration to his chawl requiring the removal or re-erection of it entirely, or in greater part of any of the main walls of the building ; and that the proposed action of the defendant was illegal and not justified by the provisions of the Municipal Act. Plaintiff therefore prayed that it may be declared that the defendant's notice was *ultra vires* and illegal, and that the defendant may be restrained from pulling down or demolishing the chawl, or so much thereof as stood upon plaintiff's land which the defendant required for street improvement. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, together with an interim injunction.

BENGAL.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.—The charge brought by J. G. Wingrove, a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, against Jeremiah Thomas, an undertaker, for having committed adultery with complainant's wife, was heard on Jan. 23 before the Honorary Magistrates, Prince Furrokh Shah and Baboo Gour Das Bysack. After Mr. Chamberlain had opened the case for the prosecution their Worships decided upon hearing the evidence *in camera*. The case was then partly heard and adjourned till the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.—On Saturday afternoon the members of the Calcutta University Senate held a meeting for the purpose of taking into further consideration the report of the Committee on the Entrance Examination Course. The Rev. Fr. Lafont was in the chair. On the motion of the Hon. Sir A. Croft, the recommendation of the Committee to eliminate the study of Mensuration from the Entrance course was put to the vote and agreed to unanimously. The Committee also recommended the exclusion from the mathematics course, of Present worth, Discount, and Stocks, but an amendment was proposed and carried that these subjects do continue to form part of the curriculum, and this motion was carried by a large majority. The Committee also recommended the elimination of physical geography from the course, but Sir A. Croft moved as an amendment the retention of that subject. Mr. Rowe seconded the amendment. The Rev. W. S. Macdonald suggested the introduction of a science primer in place of physical geography. This amendment was, after some discussion, put to the vote and lost by a narrow majority, after which Sir A. Croft's motion for the retention of physical geography was put to the vote and carried. Sir A. Croft then moved that "Huxley's Introductory Science Primer be included in the Entrance course." Mr. Rowe seconded the motion. On a vote being taken on the question, it was announced that there were equal votes on either side. A poll was demanded and taken with the same result. The chairman was then asked to give his casting vote. While deliberating on this point, a member present moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir A. Croft acquiesced in the suggestion for adjourning the debate on the ground that retention or otherwise of this primer would affect materially the consideration of the questions relating to the number of marks to be assigned to different subjects. The sense of the meeting being in favour of an adjournment, it was adjourned to Saturday next.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A NEW CLUB.—A meeting was held on Saturday, for the purpose of concerting measures to inaugurate a new Club on the Mount Road. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Donald Calder was voted to the chair. The object of the meeting having been explained, a resolution was passed that a Club be started on the Mount Road, and a committee of gentlemen was appointed to frame the requisite rules, and to consider the basis upon which the Club should be worked. The committee will present its report to a specially convened meeting.—*Mail.*

THE LISTER BRIBERY CASE.—On Monday morning in the Appelate Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Muttusami Aiyer, Mr. Norton made an application against the decision of the Joint Magistrate of the Godaveri District, who had imposed a fine of Rs. 500 on Falgoomuom Rajoo, an Ameen in the Court, for having, as it was alleged, offered a bribe of Rs. 2,996 to Mr. Lister, the District and Session Judge. Mr. Lister, on the decision of the Joint Magistrate, wrote to the High Court that the money offered should be confiscated and the fine recovered from the accused. Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, held that it was not necessary to enhance the punishment, but that the whole amount which was offered as a bribe should be confiscated. With regard to the sentence of imprisonment until the rising of the Court that had been passed on Falgoomuom for having trespassed into Mr. Lister's bungalow, their Lordships held that it could not be sustained as it was perfectly clear that the accused had gone to the place on Mr. Lister's invitation, and their Lordships did not think that the Judge was justified in laying a trap for the accused, as otherwise he might not have gone there.—*Times.*

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THEATRICAL TEARS.

THE question of theatrical tears, and whether they be produced by the actor independently of real emotion, has lately been discussed. The question (says the *Lancet*) is not without interest, and has been answered in various ways by different actors, some contending that the highest art in this direction is only seen when the artist "feels" his part ; while others state that emotional conditions in the actor are fatal to the highest form of theatrical art. To how large an extent our emotions are under control is patent to everybody ; for much of our early education is devoted entirely to the formation of habits of control in this direction. Emotions are mainly reflex phenomena, and are produced as the result of thoughts, sounds, or sights. It is a happy thing for us that emotions of joy are far more easily produced than emotions of sorrow. We all of us know the passage in "Pickwick" or the particular picture in *Punch* which has made us laugh again and again ; but the tears of sorrow or the feelings of dread or terror are not so easily conjured up. Thus it happens that comic actors are met with in profusion, while tragic actors, who are really able to stir the sorrowful emotions in an educated audience, are comparatively rare. It is very doubtful whether an actor can stir up in his audience the higher emotions, unless he abandon himself to the situation of the play, and himself feels to some extent the sorrows or terrors of the scene. An actor who can only manage to stir the emotions of the most easily moved of his audience, whether to laughter or tears, has gone a good way towards success ; for emotional states are so infectious that the sound or sight of tears or laughter is sure to cause the prevailing emotion to spread. The really great actor, however, must be capable of doing something more than merely touch the biggest fool of the audience—he must make his audience absolutely forgetful of itself, and be himself the direct, and not the indirect, cause of the emotional state into which it is thrown. To do this the actor must be himself a person of intense feeling, and must for the time experience the emotion he is seeking to portray. Really great acting is a matter of feeling rather than of reasoning intelligence, and we doubt whether an actor who studies and puzzles too much over the subtleties of the author is not in danger of checking the manifestations of his histrionic genius. It is a well-known fact that Master Betty, the "infant Roscius," could as a boy stir the higher emotions of the audience by his portrayal of Shakespeare's masterpieces (the subtleties of which he most certainly could not understand), but that this power was, so to say, knocked out of him by a university education, which probably brought home to him the shortcomings of his performances, and, by teaching him to reason about his character, prevented the feeling portrayal of the prevailing emotions. Two of the greatest actors of the present age—Salvini and Ristori—both belong to the emotional Italian race, and it is impossible to believe that during the portrayal of their most successful parts they are not entirely forgetful of themselves and engrossed by the emotions of the scene.

A FRENCH SCHEME FOR BRIDGING THE CHANNEL.

As a proof of the interest which Frenchmen take in the success of the Channel Tunnel scheme, every fresh rebuff which it encounters is (the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent remarks) the signal for the renewal of a chorus of groans and vituperation on this side of the water. The Tunnel project, however, is doomed, and meanwhile another plan for the comfort of the traveller and the development of trade between the two countries is being studied. It is the reverse side of the medal. If trains are not to speed between England and France *via* the bowels of the earth, why should they not steam along in mid-air, independent of wind and wave ? I do not remind you that this is scarcely a novel idea ; but it is returning to the front, and a company is to try to carry it through if the fates be propitious. The bridge is intended to start from Ambleteuse, on the French coast running almost due north to Folkestone, a distance of about twenty-two miles. Rising about thirty-five feet from the sea level, and supported on piers, each fifty-five yards long by thirty yards in bread, planted at intervals of 60) yards from each other, it would be constructed of solid iron, would be thirty-five yards in width, and would have four railway lines, with paths for vehicles and pedestrians. Ships provided with the highest masts would be able to sail with ease under the bridge, and the risk of vessels coming into collision with the piers would be averted by electric lights, fog-horns, bells, and a host of other apparatus. Admiral Clous, formerly Minister of Marine, is enthusiastic over the idea, and in a conversation which he has just had with the representative of a Parisian contemporary he has expressed the opinion that the scheme is thoroughly practicable. He meets the objection that from the military point of view the bridge might be a source of peril to England by proposing that at each end of the gigantic viaduct a swivel-bridge should be provided, which on the first symptom of alarm, could be swung open on either side, thus immediately putting a stop to all communication. When all panic was over the swivel-bridge could be swung back into its old position in a few [illegible]

WANDERINGS IN INDIA.

A HOME paper published the following account by a correspondent of some of his experiences on the frontier :—

Peshawar is nine-sixty miles distant from Rawalpindi by rail. The train is timed to do the journey in seven hours twenty-three minutes. We were only one hour and a half longer on the journey the other day—a day not to be grambled at in those parts. Leaving Rawalpindi the ground is broken, the hills close in forming wide straths, bare-washed hills on either side. A few miles out the monument to Nicholson, hero of the Mutiny, is seen—a pillar square at the base, tapering to the top. It is visible from a great distance. Mothers in this region still frighten their children by telling them Nicholson Sahib is coming. The district is very thickly peopled, but houses are rarely seen.

THE "GROWING" FAKIR.

On the ridge of a hill above the railway station at Hassan Abdal stands Lalla Rookh's tomb—a rectangular building, one end covered with a dome, from the other a minaret rises—white and glittering it flashes back the sunlight. A fakir lives there. On a plain in the near neighbourhood of the tomb stands a tree all decked with flags. A fakir is buried there. The orders are credited with strange power during life and afterwards. They have, 'tis said, the power of growing after death, and in a few years become several yards long. Out in the desert where ground is valueless the matter is not of much consequence, but in towns it is an easy way of acquiring land. The Government in Peshawar have recently issued an order that a certain fakir is to stop growing. As the fakir grew longer the Government land grew less ; hence the order.

GREAT WONDERS.

At Attock Bridge the Cabul river joins the Indus. Higher up the town of Attock is seen, on the slope of a hill walled right round, a few mud huts nestling under its southern wall. On the north side also, outside the wall, higher up, stands a church. A long beach of silver sand stretches down to the river. The bridge, which takes its name from the town, is a great source of wonder to the tribesmen among the hills. They travel long distances to see it. Some man who has seen the wonder tells the tale in his village, and has difficulty in getting his statement accepted. The more enterprising spirits go to inquire about the matter for themselves. The British officers in outlying districts often have applications made for a chit or letter of introduction, which will admit the bearer into the sacred precincts of a railway station. The applicants have heard of a iron horse, and are anxious to see for themselves.

THIEVES AND MURDERERS.

As each man travels with a dagger under his armpit or in a belt, a long gun across his shoulders, and perhaps a pistol to complete his equipment, strangers do not compete for the privilege of entertaining him. In this district it has been estimated there are about two thousand murderers still at large. About 10 per cent. of the murders reported are traced, and the murderer brought to justice. The others go unpunished. It is in some respects unfortunate for British rule that the Sikhs had not a longer lease of power in the Punjab. They probably would have brought the hillmen into subjection. As it is, British territory runs far in among the hills which are occupied on either side by independent tribes. In front are the Afghans. The Afredis occupy the border hills on one side for more than fifty miles. Their marauding habits make them a great pest. They are skilful thieves, daring to recklessness. Arms of any sort are eagerly sought for. Stripped bare, with hair cut short, their bodies well oiled, they steal into the British lines, and, as the sentry stands at ease, glide past, enter the guard-room, and leave it minus all the rifles in the stand. Here in Peshawar the sentries regularly patrol round each bungalow all night long. Only the other night two thieves succeeded in passing the sentries, and entered a bungalow in which soldiers were sleeping. Their rifles had been placed in a stand, with an iron rod running through the brass guard, and padlocked. In removing the rifles, a slight noise was made. A soldier, whose cot was about a couple of feet from the rack, woke up, and gave the alarm. The thieves ran ; the sentries fired, but missed. The guards turned out all along the lines, which extend for a long distance. In a short time the runaways were captured. It was afterwards discovered that those men had only escaped an hour or two before from a piquet, who had captured them earlier in the night. Having made good their escape, they resolved to try their fortune at other barracks some distance off, with the result narrated.

AN INTERESTING CITY.

This part of the frontier is a great fan-shaped track of land, hills on either side and in front. The entrance to the Khyber is fifteen to twenty miles off. Near Peshawur the country is irrigated, and outside the town there are numerous vegetable gardens. The land is well cultivated, and now roses are in bloom. A stranger notices at once that the cantonments in this station are on the further side of the city nearer the frontier. The city itself is an oblong, walled all round. The population numbers upwards of 70,000. They are closely packed, for in little more than half-an-hour one can walk right round the city. Peshawur occupies a unique position in India. The trade is chiefly with the cities in Central Asia One day last week upwards of 1400 camels entered the city. They had come through the Khyber. There are thirteen or fourteen gates to the city, some opening into very narrow streets. Each gate bears the name of the city to which it leads. The main gate, which used to be known as the Cabul gate, is named the Edwardes gate. It is a handsome structure, and close to it, in accord with Eastern custom, are the Courts of Justice. The main street of the city is wide, and usually thronged with men. They stand in circular groups discussing some question, or move along in twos and threes. In the bazaars, which are very crowded, native work is on view, as well as much evidently come from Manchesteror Glasgow. The market place is a large open square. When I saw it, it was crowded with men, vegetables, sacks of grain and great numbers of camels. The city is *en fete* just now. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, are here, and the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are coming.

MUD HOUSES—MUD FORTIFICATIONS.

From the tower of the beautiful church which the Church Missionary Society have built I had a view of the city. This tower is the highest point in the city. One is struck by the absence of domes and tall minarets as seen in other Eastern cities. The houses, too, are low. The explanation is, that many of the houses are built simply of mud, and the walls will not bear any weight. I saw the process of building. Layers of mud about two feet thick were placed and left to dry ; after these had dried other layers were added. Even recent houses have been built, in many cases, of bricks dried in the sun, and the erection is plastered over with mud. Each house has its flat roof, round which a barricade has been erected, in some cases of mud, in others of wood or coarse straw. The fort which stands outside the Cabul gate facing the Black Mountains must have been an imposing feature ere the introduction of siege artillery. The mountain of baked mud would offer slight resistance now to a well-equipped force. The battlements, which are about four feet thick, are simply mud and straw. At intervals along the sides, and at each corner, there are regular gun batteries, some having as many as five embrasures. The walls are loop-holed, so that with small arms defenders might do considerable execution.

"THE LORD SAHIB IS COMING."

I went out past the fort and on the main road met the "Guides" as they neared Peshawur. They have come to form the guard of honour for the Viceroy when he visits Ali Musjid, a fortified place, at the entrance to the Khyber. This well-known regiment are well mounted. Each troop has two British officers. The men, as their name indicates, are recruited on account of their knowledge of the frontier. Some of them seemed old, but all looked strong and active. Their bearing was altogether soldierly, as they rode proudly by. A little way from the city there is a very fine public garden, the entrance to which had its arch, the name of the garden, and the words "Welcome" all in correct Pushtoo. In the distance I saw some troops advancing, and heard what might be the sound of the bagpipes. I waited and on they came, but the music stopped. When about fifty yards from where I stood the pipes struck up again. It was a regiment of native infantry on their way to take part in the reception to be given the Viceroy. The men evidently were proud of the part they were taking. As they passed, one man, his face beaming, shouted "The Lord Sahib is coming." "Ye ho, ye ho" and a second yell burst from their throats. In the morning a man visited the bungalow in which I reside, requesting the tenant to get the gate and out-houses white-washed. Such was the Lord Sahib's hookum. At present everything in Peshawur says, "The Lord Sahib is coming".

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THE DEFENCE OF BELGIUM.

THE correspondent of the *Times* gives a description of the plans which are being undertaken in Belgium for the defence of her territory, which he says is at the present moment quite defenceless. The correspondent writes :—

FORTRESSES AND BARRICADES.

The only way in which a small country that is not an island can hope to defend itself against a more powerful neighbour is by a system of elaborate and scientifically-designed fortresses and earthworks. This, of course, forms the basis of the Belgian plan of defence, but as modern fortresses, to be secure, must cover a large extent of ground, a small army such as the Belgian is can only provide for comparatively few fortified places. This fact has been recognised in Brussels, with the result that the fortification of Namur and Liege is all that is at present contemplated, it being hoped that the former will close the road to a French army and the latter to a German. Indeed, these two fortresses when extended to embrace the requisite heights in the neighbourhood will absorb all of the Belgian army on its present war strength of 120,000 men left available after providing Brussels and Antwerp with garrisons.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Are the two points chosen the best for defending the frontier, and will they answer the expectations formed of them by their originators ? With regard to Liege, it is very likely that these expectations may be answered, and certainly there is no other place that can vie with it in position and importance. When the citadel has received its requisite artillery, and also when its defences have been extended by the construction of batteries on several suitable sites on the same elevated position, it will be very difficult for an enemy to advance up the Meuse Valley from the east so long as Liege, defended by its improved citadel and the opposite Fort de la Chartreuse, bars the way. Liege undoubtedly fulfils the purpose for which it is designed, and the only ground for surprise is that the military authorities should have shown themselves so dilatory in taking the necessary steps for renovating the works of the old citadel, erecting the further batteries required, and, above all, procuring the modern artillery without which the strongest fort possesses no value.

STRATEGICAL SHORTCOMINGS OF NAMUR.

As much cannot be said for Namur—first, because the position of Namur is not to be compared for strength with that of Liege ; and, secondly, because it does not bar the only, or indeed the best, road from France to Brussels. The present fort of Namur is commanded by a height on the northern bank of the Meuse, called Boucle, which is to be fortified. Of course nothing has yet been done towards putting the scheme into execution, and Namur-cidetal itself has a singularly neglected appearance. Even when Bouche has been fortified it is doubtful how far secure Namur will be until the height of Vacquais, on the northern side of the Sambre, has been brought into the system of its defences. The increased range of artillery has entirely destroyed the old value of Namur, and if it is to retain its assumed importance it can only be by exteuding its defences over the heights that command the town on the north. But, even when everything has been done to perfect the defences of Namur, it will be optional for a French invader to ignore it by advancing direct on Brussels *via* Mons and Charleroi ; and, as a rapid advance would probably secure the direct and main line of railways between Paris and the Belgian capital, the inducement to an invader to proceed by this route would be far greater than that offered by the valley of the Muse from Givet, past Dinant, to Namur.

CHARLEROI AND MONS SHOULD BE FORTIFIED.

The moral of this is that if Belgium is to be secure on the side of France both Charleroi, which was always one of the first points of attack by the French in the wars of Louis XIV. and the Republic, and Mons should be converted into fortresses of the same order as Namur and Liege. Until this is done it will be difficult to resist the conclusion that Belgium wishes to be stronger on the German frontier than on the French. The Belgian system of defence of sheer necessity and therefore not imprudently, abandons the whole of the Ardennes and Luxembourg to the mercy of its great neighbours if one or other of them, in the desire to select a battle-ground free from the network of fortifications existing between France and Germany on their common frontier, should decide to defy Belgian protests and indignation. Should the French hope to reach Cologne by the Ardennes and the Eifel, the Germans, while awaiting the attack on their own frontier, would probably confine their offensive operations to the occupation of Liege : and when Liege is converted into a first-class fortress, and if it be resolutely defended against German attack by the Belgians, it might be no easy task for Germany to acquire the necessary prompt possession of it to place the French army advancing through the Ardennes between the two lines of fortresses from Liege to Cologne and from Diedenhofen (Thionville) to Treves and Coblenz. Therefore the conversion of Liege into a first-class fortress will be more disadvantageous for Germany than the same transformation of Namur will be for France.

WHAT GERMAN DIPLOMACY MAY DO.

Under these conditions it is reasonable to suppose that German diplomacy will be called in to the aid of German tactics, and that the Belgian love of independence will be invoked to cement an alliance between Berlin and Brussels, by the terms of which Liege might be temporarily occupied by a German garrison. Although the best military men in Belgium declare that the whole nation would go in favour of an alliance with the neighbour that respected the integrity of Belgium when violated by the other Power, it is by no means certain that popular feeling moves in the same channel, and the greater sympathy of the Southern Belgians with France might embarrass or compromise the Government at such a critical conjuncture, unless, indeed, the political and military action of this country were to be more vigorously asserted in behalf of Belgium than Belgian public opinion at this moment ventures to expect.

A FRENCH EXPLORER IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE French Geographical Society has received a telegram from M. Joseph de Brettes, who has been entrusted with a mission by the Minister of Public Instruction, informing it that he has recommenced his travels through the Chaco and the central region of South America. M. de Brettes started about a year ago from France with the intention of following up a journey which he had began a short time before, and of passing through the triangle in South America which is bordered by civilised and inhabited countries, such as Peru to the west, Cadi to the east, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. Business relations between all these countries are very difficult to maintain, as the centre of this triangle is occupied by an immense extent of territory which has never been surveyed, and over which there are no routes or roads. This territory is called the Chaco, and is sub-divided into the Northern, the Central, and the Southern Chaco, all three of which are inhabited by savage Indian tribes. Several efforts have been made to penetrate into the two former by water ; and it will be remembered that Dr. Crevaux perished three or four years ago while following the course of the Rio Pilcomayo. Other travellers have reconnoitred the course of the Rio Vermejo ; but it is generally agreed that these two streams are not navigable in their entire length, so M. de Brettes resolved to try the land route through the Southern Chaco. His first journey was commenced in 1885, when, going up the Parana River from Buenos Ayres as far as Corrientes, he endeavoured to reach the town of Candelaried, upon the opposite coast. The distance was 700 miles, and M de Brettes started with a caravan consisting of two Indians and sixteen horses. When he had got 200 miles inland he came upon an immense salt lake 116 miles long, and convinced himself that the land route was practicable. But upon the forty-third day of his journey he was struck down by fever, and had to return to Corrientes. His illness having left him almost without resources, he determined to come home and endeavour to interest the Geographical Society in the work. This he succeeded in doing, and though he is only twenty-five, he is now making his second expedition in this unexplored region.

A

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

OUR commercial record for the week must again have reference mainly to Cotton. Not that there has been much doing in forward business, for operators, in view of the steadiness of prices in Liverpool and New York, notwithstanding light Receipts at the American Ports, and of the expected short out-turn of some of our own principal growths, have been acting with much caution, and business on this line has been restricted by the firmness of sellers, as well as by the absence of demand from Europe. But a moderate business, which has on some days assumed rather large proportions, has been passing in ready Cotton at rates which have been steadily maintained, when not a shade higher, while the scarcity of supplies of the growth which first comes to market has led to some pressure for delivery under this month's contracts, and, in this exceptional case, to much higher rates being quoted. There was a spasmodic upward movement in Linseed at the close of last week, which, however, subsided almost immediately; and in the position of other articles of export there has been no noticeable change. Exchange has been a quiet market throughout the week, and latterly rates have declined a little, closing this evening at about 1-16d. below our last week's quotations, both for Bank demand Bills and 3 months' sight Credits. Business in Freights continues to drag, but quotations for ready cargo have not varied much during the week. For tonnage forward there has been but little enquiry. There has not been much doing in Government Paper; but rates have been weaker upon the whole, and this evening's quotation for Four per cents. is ⅛ lower than that of a week ago. Shares have been active as far as Mill Scrip is concerned, and rates have moved up, in many cases, in a firm market. Import business generally remains in a languid state, lacking, to some extent, its wonted support from the Mofussil, while forward transactions with the other side continue to be impeded by the high prices asked in Manchester.

MONEY.—Although the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued at the beginning of the week showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of only some 5½ lakhs of rupees, the items given disclosed a net increase in trade requirements of about 31¾ lakhs, which was more, perhaps, than might have been reckoned upon, in view of the comparatively small volume of business in exports, and gave rise to anticipations of dearer money as far as the Bank was concerned, although in the open market there were no signs of approaching stringency. These anticipations have been realized by the Bank raising its rate by one per cent. this afternoon, making the minimum rate now stand at 5 per cent. per annum; the Bank of Bengal having yesterday put up its rate to the same extent, making the minimum in its case 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—When last Mail left there was a decidedly steadier feeling in this market, which was supported by the tone at Calcutta on the resumption of business after some holidays there. The change in the feeling here was especially noticeable with regard to the Bank's forward drawing rates, Telegraphic Transfers having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d. for March-April delivery. Ready rates, however, both for Bank Bills and Mercantile Paper were the same as quoted in our last report. The market continued form to the close of the week at an advance of 1-32d. in the Bank's selling rates, Wire Transfers forward having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d. for March-April. There was still but little Mercantile Paper offering, and 3 months' sight credits were saleable at 1s. 5 5-16d. to 7-32d. per rupee. This week opened with a market inanimate as to business, but firm in rates at Saturday's level. 1s. 5 3-16 for credits was quoted only for this mail, 1-32d. higher being named for future delivery. On Tuesday, however, an easier feeling—to which the lower price of Silver in London and the dulness of export business generally contributed—was apparent, and 3 months' sight Credits were saleable some way forward at 1s. 5 3-16d., while the highest rate quoted for Wire Transfers forward was 1s. 5 1-32d, and the tone of the market at closing was weak. Yesterday the market was quiet during the greater part of the day at previous rates; but towards the close it became weaker, and Bank Paper and Wire Transfers were quoted 1-32d lower, Credits remaining unchanged. In the earlier part of the day there was some inquiry for forward Transfers at 1s. 5 1-32d., which, however, was not met to any extent, and, afterwards, better than 1s. 5d. was not obtainable. Reuter's telegram to hand this morning brought us advices of only 27 lakhs of Council Bills and 4 lakhs of Transfers having been placed out of the 47 lakhs offered, and the former at 1-16d. below the previous week's rate; of a further fall in silver; and a drop in Government Paper, and accordingly our market opened lower, and closes weak at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 15-16d	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1'802	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'824	,,

The usual weekly official statement regarding Silver in the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 18th January 1888.	38,81,582
Silver received during the week	20,19,363
	59,01,045
New coin paid during the week	17,00,824
	42,00,221
Silver belonging to private individuals	37,35,626
	79,35,847
Last week	88,82,972

GOVERNMEE PAPER became weaker last Friday, and the cash rate for Four per cents. declined ⅛ to 3-16 from the rate given in our last report, but in the absence of business the rate was almost nominal. A few transactions were booked for the February settlement at 98⅛ to 3-16, the March account being quoted at 97 11-16. The market continued quiet and weak to the close on Saturday afternoon, but there was no further change in quotations. On Monday the market was fairly steady, but with little business doing either for money or account, and rates ruled about the same as they closed at last week. A slight decline in the cash rate for Fours was quoted yesterday morning, but as the day advanced the price hardened, and 98 5-16 to ⅜ was again named, forward rates being 98⅛ for February, and 97 11-16 for the March account. The market continued in the same quiet state yesterday as to business, and without material change in rates, though the quotation for Fours for the March account was rather higher 97 13-16. In sympathy with the news of a decline in London our market has been weak to-day, and the cash rate has fallen to 98⅛, forward quotations being lower in proportion. 4½ per cent Paper has been quoted at 104½ throughout the week, but the rate has been nominal in the absence of transactions of importance.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds, at Rs. 105, and Port Trust Bonds, at Rs. 93, show no change from our last week's quotations.

SHARES.—Owing to the large sales of Yarn for the China market by some of our Mills, including spinnings in preparation, thus securing a profit beforehand, the scrip of some of the leading Mills has been much enquired for, and a considerable business has been done in them generally at enhanced rates. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we have to note an advance of Rs. 15 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 12½ in Presidency; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Framji Petit, James Greaves, Morarji Goculdas, and Western India; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Press, Coorla, Empress, Ripon, and Swadeshi. On the other hand Connaught show a decline of Rs. 15; Hindostan, Imperial, and Queen, of Rs. 10 each, Kataao Muccunji, of Rs. 5; Oriental, of Rs. 2½; and Leopold, of Rs. 2. In Press Companies, French Press shares have advanced Rs. 30; Bombay Cotton Press, Rs. 7½; and Dhollera P. and G. Rs. 5. Mofusil shares are Rs. 10 down; and Apollo Rs. 5 lower. In miscellaneous shares we have to note a decline of Rs. 2 in Bapty Flour, and of Rs. 6 in Bombay Ice. Bombay Burma first issue are Rs. 25 up; and Treacher and Co. have advanced to the same extent.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—This has been a very slow market and the offtake from the Bazaar is estimated at only 2,300 packages. The demand from up-country has not improved; but dealers hold out firmly for previous rates, more especially as the non-execution of orders, owing to the high rates rating on the other side, takes away the prospect of an early replenishment of stock. *Grey Shirtings* and all other descriptions of *Grey Goods* are quoted at the rates which ruled a week ago; and *Bleached Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed Goods* are also quiet without change. Of *Local Goods* some 2,400 bales are reported to have been taken during the week. Owing to the firmness of the Yarn market holders of goods have been trying to obtain a slight advance upon current rates, but they have not been generally successful, and we call the market steady at about previous prices.

YARNS.—Only a moderate business has been passing in *Imported Yarns*; but the market is steady at last week's quotations. The sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending on last Monday were 5,000 bales, at a rise in some qualities, and our market has become firmer than before at a general advance of an anna per lb., 20s having fetched as high as 6 13-16 annas per lb.

The following are the official quotations, at which the market closes strong with an upward tendency.

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½	per lb.
,,	,,	8s	,, ,,	4¾	,,
,,	,,	10s	,, ,,	5¼ to 5½	,,
,,	,,	12s	,, ,,	... ...	,,
,,	,,	16s	,, ,,	6 to 6 5-16	,,
,,	,,	20s	,, ,,	6 5-16 to 6¼	,,
,,	,,	24s	,, ,,	7¼	,,
,,	,,	30s	,, ,,	8¼ to 9	,,

METALS.—The *Copper* market has been firm again, and we have to report an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also firm and quotations are Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per cwt higher. Only a small business has been passing in *Iron*, the market for which is steady at our last rates.

Coals are decidedly easier. Sales have been reported during the week of Pouell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 20½; and of Davisons West Hartley at Rs. 19½ February shipment, and for March the former has been done at 19½, and the latter at Rs. 19 per ton. The shipments for last and the present month are about 50,000 tons, a sufficient supply to meet the wants of the market for the next two months, without indenting further upon the stock upon the Bunder, which is still estimated at 15,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of our market has been steady when not firm throughout the week under review; and though little inclination has been shown either by exporting houses or by native dealers to contract forward engagements, a moderate and, on some days, a comparatively large business has been passing in ready new Cotton, generally at about previous prices. The feature of most interest in this market, however, has been the position of Bengal Cotton which, owing to short supplies, especially of "Good" discription, has been in active demand for delivery against the forward contracts falling in yesterday, and the price of Cotton of that class advanced day by day until it reached Rs. 171 per candy, which, however, was a nominal quotation, the stuff not being procurable. Contracts have been settled for "Good," at Rs. 170 for "Fully Good," at Rs. 174-5; and for "Fine," at Rs. 180-1 per candy. The purchases of (ready new Cotton reported during the week have aggregated about 7,000 bales, of which the principal have been in Bengal, at prices ranging from Rs. 162½ to Rs. 183, and in Julgaum, at Rs. 198 to Rs. 316. Dhulia has also been largely taken at Rs. 191 to Rs. 203; and the other purchases have consisted of Oomra varieties, say, Karanja, at Rs. 218-20; Kirby, at Rs. 223; Nuggur, at Rs. 212; Khangaum, at Rs. 214-5; Ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 196 to Rs. 208½; and Ginned Dhulia, at Rs. 201. In forward business we hear of contracts in "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 233; in "Good" Bhownuggur, for April, at Rs. 199; and in Dharwar, for May at Rs. 206-7. The Bengal settlement being over, prices for this growth have declined to our quotations. Generally speaking the market has been very quiet to-day, in the absence of further advices of importance by wire; but prices have been steady on about yesterday's level.

There has been a pretty steady demand for old Cotton for local consumption throughout the week, and the reported purchases sum up about 2,500 bales, consisting chiefly of Compta, at Rs. 165-171½; Dharwar, at Rs. 185-90; Dhulia, at Rs. 165; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 183½; Veraval, at Rs. 160; Wadwan, at Rs. 180; and Julgaum, at Rs. 170 per candy.

Supplies of new Cotton continue to come in slowly, the Receipts since last Thursday summing up but 33,650 bales, making the deficiency this season, compared with last 137,650 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalent, in sterlings cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 180	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 174	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 170	= 3 23-32d.
Omra, Fine	do. (Good Staple)	,, 227	= 4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	,, 221	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 214	= 4¼d.
Khandelah, Good,	do.	,, 204	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 194	= 4 7-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 195	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 191	= 4 5-32d.
Broach, Fine,	March	,, 240	= 5 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 333	= 5 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	,, 217	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 208	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 200	= 4 11-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, 203	= 4¼d.
Westerns Good	June	,, 190	= 4¼d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	66,500	107,200
Omras—		
Berar	35,500	108,400
Khandesh	54,000	67,700
Barsi and Nuggur	6,500	10,300
Hingunghaut	150	16,700
	162,650	300,000

WHEAT.—There has been no business of importance doing during the past week, old stuff is quite neglected by shippers; and the only attention in quotations of new has been in Delhi No. 1, which is quoted 6 pies per cwt. dearer; but no contracts in this, or other descriptions. We have transpired, at quote the new crop, April-May delivery of

Fine Peasy	Rs. 4 6 0 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4 5 0 ,,
Delhi No. 1	,, 4 6 6 ,,
Red Delhi	,, 4 2 0 ,,

SEEDS.—There was a good enquiry for contracts in *Linseed* of the new crop at the end of last week, and a good deal was reported to have been done, the rate going up 1 anna per cwt: but on Monday the market was quiet again, and the rate receded to Rs. 6-4-0, which we now quote, the price of ready seed being one anna per cwt. higher. In Rape Seed the only change is in New Guzerat Yellow, which is one anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. for April-May delivery. Gingelly is still quoted at Rs. 7-12-0 for bold White Seed, and Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt. for small grain; but these rates are almost nominal in the absence of fresh business of importance.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1888 Bales.	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.
For the week	39,013	40,625	40,461
From 1st to 25th January	1,03,631	1,44,694	1,17,651
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,286	27,674	20,686
From 1st to 25th January	59,094	65,391	41,165
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	351	693	435
From 1st to 25th January	2,644	1,852	2,345

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	79,375	117,884	147,159
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	276,144	647,548	613,139
Linseed—For the week	29,250	22,186	42,444
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	113,269	91,052	163,704
Rapeseed—For the week	3,588	2,428	9,320
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	12,235	15,040	28,165
Gingelly Seed—For the week	57,907	51,708	67,815
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	206,352	208,468	194,055

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	21,046	3 8,447	139,607
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	145,815	673,338	677,295
Linseed—For the week	13,002	63,165	77,614
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	122,947	130,845	159,279
Rapeseed—For the week	10,143	300	51,085
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	42,974	22,004	59,212
Gingelly Seed—For the week	50,818	40,325	69,318
,, From 1st to 25th Jan.	164,412	128,623	160,854

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for BELGAUM and MORMUGAO, at 2 p.m., on 27th instant, the latter returning to Bombay on 2nd February, and the former on the 3rd. LETTERS and TELEGRAMS intended for immediate delivery to their Excellencies during their absence from Bombay should be addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CAMP," but all parcels, as well as official communications intended for His Excellency, should be sent to Malabar Point, Bombay.

J. MONTEATH.
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 24th January, 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHANGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MURZBAN—January 24, at "The Terraces," Mazagon, the wife of M. M. Murzban, Esq., Assistant Traffic Superintendant, Indian State Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—January 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon Major Harvie Scott, of a son.
STONE—January 19, at Simla, the wife of E Herbert Stone, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.
WALLER—January 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major R J Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—HIGGINBOTHAM—January 21, at St Andrew's Kirk, Madras, by the Rev J Jollie, Mr R Earsdon Mackenzie, to Mabel Annie, youngest daughter of Mr J Higginbotham.
McDONALD—McDONALD—January 17, at St Thomas' Church, Saharanpur, by the Rev C B Westerhout, Chaplain, Donald McDonald, of Simla, eldest son of the late Murray James McDonald, to Adelaid, eldest daughter of the late John McDonald, of the Public Works Department.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

THE Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam was not embarrassed, when addressing the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, by any lack of subjects of commercial interest. The imminent completion of the new dock gave him an opportunity of urging upon the Port Trustees the necessity of adding a dry dock to their great undertaking. A suggestion of this kind coming from such a source will be certain to claim the best attention of the Trustees. The representations of the Chamber last year led to a considerable reduction in port dues, and when its voice is raised in behalf of a project with so much to commend it as this we may be sure that not many years will elapse before a dry dock is included in the Prince's Dock Estate. The Chairman's references to railway questions were necessarily somewhat general, seeing that the Chamber had decided to recognize the financial situation by taking at present no definite action for the promotion of railway extension. No exception can be taken to his statement of the respective merits of private enterprise and Government intervention. There is room for both agencies. But the question is one of practice and not of theory, and if anyone believes that private agency would have done the work that the Government themselves have undertaken—would have done it without the stimulus of a State guarantee—let him seize the first opportunity of putting his belief to a practical test. The Government, in gradually reducing their guarantee from five per cent. to four, have made it very difficult to sustain the allegation of an undue competition with private enterprise. As to the amount of reliance that is to be put in native capitalists as co-operators in railway extension, a suggestive article appears this week in a leading Calcutta native paper, which, in commenting upon Mr. Mackenzie's invitation to the wealthy classes in the Central Provinces to invest in feeder railways to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, gives expression to these enterprising ideas:—"It is idle to suppose that native capital will come forward for the construction of light railways in the Central Provinces. Money can only be raised for the purpose by the exercise of official pressure. If Mr. Mackenzie desires to avoid the use of undue influence, he should instruct the district and divisional officers *not* to urge native capitalists to undertake the construction of branch lines." Mr. Forbes Adam's reference to the recent resolution of the Government of India on railway rates and fares seems to imply that upon this question the Government has not as yet taken counsel with the commercial community. This is not as it should be. The questions involved are of vital interest to the classes represented in Chambers of Commerce. Some of them, unless dealt with cautiously, will confessedly involve the risk of restraint on trade; others, such as those grouped under the general term of "undue preference," touch the interests of producers, traders, and shippers, at important points. As Mr. Forbes Adam says, the subject is one that very closely concerns manufacturing and commercial people, and should the Chambers of Commerce be consulted, as he trusts they will, they must go into it thoroughly. The right of the Chambers to be heard upon it is, indeed, sustained by English practice. In 1882 a Select Committee recommended to Parliament that they should have a *locus standi* before the Railway Commission, whose chief function is to deal judicially with many of the matters referred to in the recent resolution of the Government of India. If we mistake not, the recommendation has been accepted by Parliament, and Chambers of Commerce have now a right to be heard on such a matter as any case of undue preference which may affect their locality.

The most interesting part of the discussion was naturally that which related to the financial policy of the Government of India. So long as the credit of the Government stands as high as it does—for it stands second only to that of the Home Government, which is the highest in the world—there will be ground for the confidence in the future of Indian finance which was expressed by Mr Forbes Adam. But in these larger views of the situation we must not overlook what is unsatisfactory in the present position of affairs, as we should be apt to do if we made too much of such consoling generalisations as were given expression to by some of the members in commenting upon the increase of the salt tax. To say that the incidence of the tax upon the ryots is much lighter than is generally supposed helps us very little. We have shown, from local experience, what its incidence is, and we have not philosophy enough to look without some concern upon an increase which adds fifty per cent. to the ryot's outlay on salt. However, the Chamber seemed to regard the measure as one of painful necessity, though from the expression of opinion which was given in favour of an open discussion of the Budget it may be doubted if it approved of the fashion in which it was suddenly revealed to the public. One member, indeed, was bold enough to question the necessity of the salt tax or, if we understand him aright, of any other increase in taxation to meet the deficit. Mr. Meili would restore the financial equilibrium by raising a loan, the interest of which might be met out of the revenues of Upper Burma. In other words Burma might be asked to pay for the advantage of being conquered. There might be some difficulty in finding a precedent for this way of getting out of a difficulty. It used, we believe, to be the custom at Eton to put down something in the bill for the cane with which a boy was beaten, but even in that most conservative of institutions the fashion has changed. Nearer at hand the precedents are even more difficult to find. The annexation of the Punjab cost us something; so did that of Sind. But we asked neither the Punjabis nor the Sindis to pay out of provincial revenues the cost of being drawn within what Runjit Singh called the "red line." The view that prevailed at the time doubtless was that as the process of being conquered was itself costly and unpleasant, we ought not to look to those who had gone through it for anything beyond their share of the expense of administering that Empire with which it was their good fortune to be incorporated.

Mr. Meili's suggestion, nevertheless, found a certain amount of support. The Chairman detected in it an echo of his own proposal on the subject, and he expressed a hope that the Government might be led to reconsider their plans. As, however, the Chamber has not resolved upon making any suggestion to Government in the sense of Mr. Meili's view it is just possible that it regards them with a certain misgiving. The Government it is easy to see would find themselves confronted with formidable obstacles in their own declarations on the subject of Burmese annexation. They have always spoken of the venture as one that would speedily supply itself with a financial justification. But the justification is a long time in coming, and the more that is seen of Upper Burma the more evident is it that estimates of its richness founded upon the case of Lower Burma were misleading. The province constitutes a heavy drain upon the finances of India, and it is too soon to talk of any surplus revenues from it being available for the repayment of loans. The charge is, of course, an imperial charge, for it has never been a secret that we went to Mandalay mainly to counterwork the designs of France. Besides the argument for a loan leaves out of consideration the variety of heads under which the deficit falls. Burma figures largely in it, but the call for Burma is only one of several charges which go to make up the deficit. There is, besides, the loss on exchange, which cannot be small, seeing that the rate was taken in the last Budget at the unduly favourable figure of seventeen pence halfpenny. The cost of military works and of strategic frontier railways also adds to the balance on the wrong side; so does a somewhat serious falling off in the opium revenue, and lastly there is the certainty that the State railways and the guaranteed railways will make an unaccustomed demand upon the revenue. It is a fairly debatable question whether military works and strategic railways should be met out of revenue or charged to capital. But the Chamber of Commerce, we suspect, would be slow to endorse the suggestion that losses on exchange, on opium, or on railway traffic should be made chargeable to loan. The Government of India have adhered to the heroic way of meeting their difficulties, and we believe, looking to the uncertainties of the future, that they are right. It is disappointing enough that the exigencies of the time have proved fatal to the Famine Insurance Fund. Those who recommend a loan seem to forget that it was in order to avoid the necessity of raising a loan that the Government advisedly allowed the Famine Insurance Fund to disappear last year.

THERE is at least one practical grievance on which the public opinion of Karachi has a just claim to a respectful hearing—the postal grievance. Situated nearer to Aden than Bombay it is postally placed in as bad a position, so far as the English mails are concerned, as if it were really twice as far. There is a fortnightly service between Karachi and Aden, which is of course perfectly useless in connection with the weekly P. and O. mail steamers to and from Bombay which call at Aden. The English mail letters from Sind and the Punjab must first come to Bombay. The special hardship is that whereas fifteen years ago there was a daily land post between this city and Karachi there is now only a tardy bi-weekly service by sea. This service is so slow that the Bombay Government is of opinion that if it cannot be accelerated, the subsidy for the second steamer should be withdrawn. This is not the way to mend matters. It would simply make the existing postal arrangements, now so unsatisfactory, quite intolerable. Ten days at present only suffice to get the reply to a letter sent from Bombay to Sind. With the weekly steamer of slow speed the delay would be most injurious to business. The *Sind Times* points out very fairly that while the Bombay Government recognises the advantage of subsidising a daily service for the carrying of the mails to the small ports south of Bombay, no notice whatever is taken of the proposals of the Government officials and the Chamber of Commerce of Karachi in favour of reviving the old daily land line to Bombay instead of the subsidised bi-weekly land ste

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD BRASSEY ON THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Lord Brassey, who lately returned from his cruise in the Sunbeam, which was chiefly devoted to taking notes of the defences of the large maritime cities of the British Empire in India and the Colonies, gave the result of his observations in a lecture at the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and many other notabilities were present.

Lord Brassey commended the defences at present existing and those in course of erection at Bombay, and the efficiency of its Dockyard, but advised the employment of additional monitors and the organization of crews to form a Harbour Defence Flotilla, as Bombay, he considered, should be the chief naval station in the East.

His lordship also strongly urged the formation of local batteries of artillery and the raising of regiments of militia at Colombo and Singapore.

These views of the lecturer were fully endorsed by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, who added that it was far cheaper in the end to make all the necessary preparations for emergencies in times of peace instead of waiting till forced to do so by the near approach of war.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

PARIS, JAN. 25.

The Prefect of Nancy reports that the frontier has not been violated, and that consequently diplomatic representations regarding the incident are not required.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Treasury has fixed the rate at which the accounts between the Imperial and Indian Government are to be adjusted during the financial year 1888-89 as seventeen pence per rupee, and henceforth fresh rates of Exchange for the conversion of the accounts will be assessed each year.

THE MAHARAJAH OF RAMPORE'S OFFER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The *Morning Post* announces that the Maharajah of Rampore offered to maintain a Native Infantry Regiment which he would like to be called the Rampore Regiment. The Viceroy has courteously acknowledged the loyal offer.

DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

It is intended to impose a small duty of four annas per case on petroleum imported into India.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, Colonel Filgate, ... furlough from the first week in ... and ...

THE DELIMITATION PARTY.

Colonel Yate, telegraphing from Khan-i-Ab... the 17th instant, reports the ... Valley as still warm and fa... break. The health of our p... hitch had occurred in the w...

OFFICERS VISITING KASHMERE.

In future officers of the ... may at any time and without passes or rest... as to numbers visit and reside in Kashmere...

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

THIRD DAY.

The following are the results of the third day's races :—

THE BOBBILI PLATE—Rs. 1,000.

Adyar Confederacy's Orphan, ... lb., Watson..... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Goldsmith, ... 2lb., Native..... 2
Maharaja Vizianagram's Echo, 7... 3
Time—3min. ...

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE—Rs. ...

Mr. Chamundi's Mosel, 7st. ... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's ... 2
Noor Mahomed 3
Macartie's Tom Jones, 8st. ... 4
Also ran young Sultan.
Time.—2min. ...

THE VENKATAGIRI HUNT—Rs. ...

Hyderabad Confederacy's ... 1
Kendall..... 2
Ali Abdoola's Hooran, ... 3
Mahomed 4
Aga Jan's Turn of Luck, 8... 5
Time—3min. ...

THE TRAVANCORE ...

Mr. Bishop's Banker and ... divided the entrances.

THE MOUNT STERLING ...

Surf walked over.

THE PONY HANDICAP ...

For ponies under fourteen ... mile.

Mr. Bishop's Banker, 6st. ... 1
Hon. C. Whites Freelance, ... 2
Hugh Gough's Aristocrat ... 3
Also ran Mahdi, Kinge... Jacky O'Gaff. Time—1 min. 24 s... in the lotteries.

THE MOUNT HURDLE RACE ...

Skittles, 10st. 4lb., Mr. M... 1
Essex, 11st. 4lb., Mr. Cle... 2
True Briton 10st. 12lb., C... 3
Robinson died from the ... second day.

[REUTER'S TE...

THE M...

The P. and O. Co.'s s... Bombay with the homew... the 20th instant, arrived ...

STEAMER MO...

The B. I. S. N. Co's. st... bound from Calcutta, Madr... this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steam... for Calcutta, Madras, and ... morning.

The Clan Line steamer ... bound from Bombay, arrive...

Mail steamer Bokhara fro...

COMMERCIAL AND ...

The Liverpool Cotton ma... quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera.....

The Manchester Market h...

2 per cent. Consols for ...
3½ per cent. Sterling L...
4 per cent. Rupee Pape...
4½ per cent. do.
4½ per cent. French Rec...
B... Silver.....

The sum of about £2,00,0... Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Jan. 25.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 3-30 p.m. to-day, 27th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 25,

10 p.m. ... 75·2

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

6 a.m. ... 72·0
10 a.m. ... 75·6
2 p.m. ... 78·0
4 p.m. ... 77·6

THE Viceroy will probably take the chair at the annual meeting of Lady Dufferin's Fund on the 8th February.

IT is said that there is no foundation ... statements that the Horse-Breeding ... to be abolished.

THE Calcutta Criminal Sessions ... January 24, and Justice Macpherson ... strong remarks in a case wherein a ... been committed for theft and receiving ... perty. He said there was no evidence ... depositions sufficient to support the case ... the prisoner should not have been indicted. It was a mere waste of public time from beginning to end, and public time should have been considered by those who were responsible for the conduct of the case. The prisoner was accordingly discharged. Two Bengalis were convicted of making counterfeit coin, and were sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University unanimously resolved on Saturday last to appoint Dr. Aurel Stein, "a native of Lungary," Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the University of Lahore on probation till 15th October next. The selection of examiners for the next examinations in Oriental Languages has been made, and includes men of well-known standing in Bengal, the N.-W. P., Bombay, and Madras.

TRADE in Mandalay is represented by a brewery and a saw mill, both of which are directly dependent on Government; a hotel, a half-dozen shopkeepers, one or two commercial houses, a printing press or so, a few contractors, and a bank. The rest of the European community is entirely official, Flotilla Company, legal, or loafer.

THE Pondicherry groundnut trade for the current year practically commenced from the beginning of last week. The prices were nominal but prohibitive. Opinions differ as to the probable crop available for export, but it is doubtful if the present year's shipments will exceed 750,000 bags. Now that Bombay has become a competitor for the trade, under conditions generally superior to those obtaining at Pondicherry, a disturbance of the only available trade left for the little capital of French India is apprehended.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper, Mr. Agabeg has succeeded in finding rich iron ore in quantity, with limestone and coal within easy reach, in his mineral explorations of the Sonthal Parganas.

PERSONS who are afraid that the earth will one day be smashed up by a comet should be comforted by what Sir R. S. Ball said the other night at the Royal Institution. On Midsummer night, 1861, we were, it seems, actually "in a comet," but without more serious consequences than that the evening service in a country church had to be conducted by candle-light.

REGARDING the fact of the Duc D'Orleans coming out to India to complete his military education under the orders of Sir Frederick Roberts, *Truth* remarks:—This is an arrangement made by Royalty, and it strikes me as being one of very questionable propriety, considering that the Comte de Paris is an avowed pretender to the throne of a friendly Power.

LADY ANNE BLUNT has received a letter from Arabi Pasha, expressing the writer's sympathy towards her and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and acknowledging the receipt of cuttings from the Dublin papers. Arabi Pasha does not understand how such infamous things as are occurring can take place in Ireland, or how the police can attack women and children with batons and other weapons. The writer trusts Mr. Blunt's endeavours will not be slackened to obtain justice for Ireland by any of the reverses of fortune which overtook the Egyptian people. Arabi Pasha wonders how a free country like England can treat Ireland as she does. The letter is signed "Ahamid Pasha, the Egyptian."

M. TISZA, the Hungarian Premier, has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle from the German Emperor.

VON HOW LIN *alias* Walters, late a clerk in the employ of a Chinese firm, styled Mon Foong and Co., who had absconded with a sum of Rs. 11,000 belonging to his employers, whom he had cheated of that amount, has been arrested at Bombay, and will take his trial before the Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta.

THE most important personage among the Khyber Maliks is Sultan Mohamed Khan, who can muster a force of 5,000 fighting men. Khwar Khan and Ameen Khan can muster the same force; Azam Khan can bring together about 3,000 men; Shere Mohamed Khan, 2,000; Bilal Khan and Feroz Khan from 2,000 to 3,000.

A CURIOUS experiment—a Catholic version of the Gospels in thoroughly modern French—has just been put a stop to. Some months ago M. Henri Lasserre, a fervent Catholic, published a French translation of the Gospels from the Vulgate, and received many compliments from Catholic prelates and journals. He also published an amended edition which benefited by certain criticisms. Both editions, however, have been placed on the Index, and M. Lasserre will suppress the book. It is stated that in his translation, M. Lasserre "smoothed away and toned down whatever he found in it repugnant to the fastidious."

IT is not generally known that, while robbery with violence has greatly diminished in India, housebreaking and burglary have greatly increased. The Indian burglar now carries on his profession with an amount of skill that compares favourably with the practice of experts in England, and the police find a greater difficulty in dealing with him every year. As Colonel Ewing, of Delhi, has often pointed out, our burglars avail themselves freely of the railway and even of the telegraph, and extend their operations over an extent of country such as was never thought of in the palmy days of Thugs and Bhils. A few months ago the perpetrators of an unusually large burglary in the south of India were traced by the police to Delhi and arrested there with the plunder. Some day the police system will have to be put on a footing that will enable the authorities to act together more promptly in dealing with criminals who rove from province to province, and who are intelligent enough to make free use of the agencies of civilisation.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes full details of a brutal assault recently committed on a lady, Miss Chapman, at Lahore. Miss Chapman had lately returned from Bombay and rented a house in Lahore, on the 16th instant. On the night of the 18th, after unpacking some boxes, she was tired and went to sleep; she was aroused by some one trying to open the front windows. The servants were alarmed by Miss Chapman, and the chowkidar, after going the round of the premises, reported that all was quiet. At about a quarter to four the lady was again aroused, and on this occasion a couple of sticks were thrust in the door and the lady received some severe blows about the head and face, one cutting her very deeply on the left forehead. The men, three or four in number, ... gained an entrance to the room flourishing ... sticks, but Miss Chapman was fortunately ... escape from the place. She states that it ... attempt on her life, her bedding being ... to give the affair the colouring of theft.

PROGRESS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE whole aspect of Central India is undergoing a change. Everywhere, from the biggest State to the pettiest Thakurate, there is activity—social, political, and educational. The limits of a letter preclude giving the details of all these activities in States differing from each other in race, language, creed, geographical position, and historical antecedents. But I may mention the leading features in this great process of change.

In Gwalior the Middle Ages ended with the late Maharaja and with the reign of the new Maharaja and his Council of Regency. Civilization has dawned upon the State. But the Minister appears to be too conservative to make the rate of progress commensurate with the requirements of the time. Though not quite up to the mark, yet, being steady, he will win the race in the end.

Indore, with ... comings, has long been the focus ... Central India. There are ... colleges, the latter ... des these there are ... ical school, and ... late Maharaja ... illumined for his ... g, and it was the ... ed General, Sir Henry ... rnor-General, Central India, ... founder of the Indore Raj... college, which, unlike other ins... of the same kind, has sent forth ... very worthy specimens of Rajahs to rule their States with moderation and justice. So Indore has the honour of being at once the centre of light and good training for the rulers and the ruled. The present Maharaja's Dewan, R. Raghunath Rao, is a sturdy Maratha of the olden type, enjoying the respect and confidence of his master and the Governor-General's Agent. It must be said to the credit of the present Maharaja that he wisely abstains from hampering the course of administration so well placed in the hands of this *Rishi*. That wonderful race the Parsis are, as in Bombay, nobly competing and co-operating with their Maratha brethren in Central India. They maintain two high schools at Mhow in good order. The Mission from distant Canada has a part in the educational activities of Indore in maintaining a high school, a college class, and a press in an efficient state. It would not be right to omit to mention the good work that the missionaries have done and are doing.

Baghelkhand, the principal State of Rewa, is supervised by Major Barr, a Political Agent of the Daly type, whose work is producing good result.

Light has penetrated into the heart of Bundelkhand, the country of rapids and water-falls; and the students of the Bundelkhand schools stand very high at the Central India Schools' Examination. The girls' schools at Charkhari and Chaterpore contain, respectively, 250 and 82 female pupils. This is a significant mark of progress.

The once mismanaged State of Jaora is now directly under British supervision. Colonel H. Buller's name is a guarantee for good government. When free from debts Jaora will show signs of substantial improvement.

Last, though not the least, Dhar is trying to act up to the tradition of King Bhoja of history. The Maharaja, though of the old school, is yet too proud and wise to lag behind in acts of public charity, and in hospitality to his European guests he is always foremost and warm-hearted. His finances are in good order, with a surplus of some lacs in the treasury. His Highness has been very fortunate in his Minister, Rao Saheb Gopal Visvasrao, who has won for himself a very high character for honesty and integrity in this part of India. He has served his Highness for upwards of ten years as Minister, and has done much towards securing for his master the following certificate from the Agent, Governor-General, C. I. . "You, Maharaja," said Sir Lepel in 1883, when he presented the insignia of C.I.E. to his Highness, "are one of those chiefs—unfortunately too few in India—who have learned the truth that rulers are created for the good of their people and not the people for the profit and pleasure of their rulers. Your subjects are well and justly governed, and are content." His Highness deserves praise for recalling Mr. Gopalrao after two or three years' rest to his important and responsible duties. I may be allowed to quote what a local paper says about this gentleman. "Rao Saheb Gopal Visvasrao is a remarkable example of modest sterling worth and capacity. His character stands so high as to extort universal respect. His uncommon intelligence enables him to imbibe modern ideas and to appreciate the spirit and requirements of a progressive age. Observation, experience, and reflection have given him the command of varied and valuable information on all important subjects. He justly enjoys the confidence and esteem of the Maharaja, with whom he has been associated since 1857, and whom he has been serving for a long series of years."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN EDWARD LOCKE ELLIOTT, S.C., having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to be a Major.

COLONEL F. P. FORTEATH, S.C., Commandant, 4th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for twelve months.

SURGEON H. HERBERT has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. HUGHES, S.C., has been granted extension of leave for 183 days.

WITH regard to a recent notice respecting soldiers being taught nursing, it is worthy of remark that this excellent idea originated with Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote (a son-in-law of Sir H. Drummond Wolff) 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now stationed at Bangalore, by whom a class was started with the assistance of Surgeon-Major Mouat. The scheme was found so successful that the Commanding Officer forwarded a report of it to H. E. the Commanders-in-Chief of India, and of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, who immediately adopted it, and it is likely soon to be in force throughout the Indian Army.

A SKIRMISHING prize, presented by Colonel Teale for competition by the Calcutta Volunteers, was won by F. Company C. V. R.; B. Company won it last year.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 26.—The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Indus Valley and the Punjab; briskly over the whole of North-Western India and moderately over the central parts of the country and the greater part of the Peninsula. A recovery has, however, occurred over Bengal and Assam and at the Peninsula Coast stations. A slight depression has advanced to the neighbourhood of Deesa. Readings range from 30·153 at Jeypore to 30·026 at Moulmein. The wind directions are very irregular, but a cyclonic circulation is around Deesa. Low pressure is developing, and south-easterly winds are appearing at several central and northern stations. The temperature has generally risen except in the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and the Carnatic. The humidity has risen in North-Western India in both hills and plains. Rain has fallen in the Punjab, Sind, Rookee, Sibsagar, Calcutta, Saugor Island, and Galle. Snow is falling on the north-west of Himalaya from Mussorie to Murree.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapur, Capt. R. Harvey, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr F G Davison
Miss Davis
Mrs Barry
Mrs A P Howell.
Hon R Lowley
Col Lawrence
Mr Pease
Mr O R Hills
Mr T T Tyne
Mr Cooper
Mr Lowe
Mr P Thomas
Mr Winterson
Mr Heram
Col and Mrs T E Tennant
Mr E W H Wood

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G G Butler
Mr and Mrs Russell
Hon R Lowley
Col Lawrence
Mr Pease
Mr O R Hills
Madame Townsend Kirkwood
Mr P Grant
Mr Mauduit
Mr A A Bansmoun
Mr J P Fletcher

FOR SUEZ.

Dr and Mrs Green and party
Rev and Mrs O'Cray & party
Dr Cockburn
Rev M J Stone

"CASTE FEASTS AND FEUDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We the undersigned, members of the Bhattia community, were very much surprised to read in your yesterday's issue the account of a feast, that took place at the Mahajanwadi, behind the Volunteer Rifles head-quarters, under the heading of "Caste Feast and Feuds."

You say that "scrried throngs of men, women, and children emerged from and entered the Mahajanwadi premises," that "invitations were freely circulated," and that "the giver of the feast found many willing mouths to feed from 5 to 9 p.m., yesterday," &c.

How far the truth goes, we say as under :—

It is true that carriages were running from street to street, and special tram-cars were engaged for the purpose of carrying women and children, but they were not availed of by our Mahajan people in general, and we are glad to say that none of the Mahajan went to the feast in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting.

The persons who attended the feast belonged to the families of the three sons-in-law of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, and their friends and acquaintances. The Mahajan had not the slightest objection to these men going to the said feast, as there is a general practice amongst our people, that a father of a bride gives a "Jan" feast (for which the sanction of the Mahajan is not required) to the relatives and acquaintances of his son-in-law by special invitation, after the marriage ceremonies are performed.

The whole number of our Mahajan people who attended the feast was from about five to six hundred only, which seems very insignificant, when compared with the whole of the Mahajan, which contains about ten thousand persons, males and females.—Yours, &c.

PREMJI LILADHUR
PREMJEE KHETSY.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND A RECENT MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words with reference to Sir Frank Souter's letter in your to-day's issue re the removal of European women from Cursetji Suklaji Street. The suggestions from Mr. P. N. Wadia (which Sir Frank asks you to publish) emanate from only one individual, whereas the several petitions which have been presented both to his Excellency the Governor and to Sir Frank Souter are from persons who are residents of the streets into which these women have been pitchforked, and who are actual sufferers from the nuisance.

The evidence elicited by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the recent Abkari case fully proves (morally if not legally) the nature of the trade carried on in the so-called cold-drink shops in the Fort; and Mr. Crawley-Boevey has done a real service to the public in thus bringing the matter to light.

As regards the statement of Sir Frank Souter that Cursetji Suklaji Street "has no doubt become a great thoroughfare," I beg, as an old resident, to contradict him. The street in question is not one whit more a great thoroughfare now than it was seventeen years ago and the surroundings are exactly similar to those which existed in 1871.

Sir Frank further says that "some of the houses abut on to Grant Road and Foras Road." They do, but be it remembered that there is Grant Road *and* Grant Road, and the portion of Grant Road on to which some of the houses abut is anything but respectable. In fact, it is the haunt after dark of all the blackguards of the native town. As to the portion of Foras Road on to which some of these houses abut, Sir Frank is nearer the mark, for it is one of the highways leading to Byculla, but if for seventeen years no complaints were made in the matter, surely this is proof enough that no one was affected by it. Besides Foras Road is not such a fashionable connecting Road to Byculla, as Chowpatty is to Malabar Hill, and yet brothels are allowed to exist at Chowpatty.

Again, if Cursetji Suklaji Street has become so great a thoroughfare why are brothels allowed to exist on such main thoroughfares as the Falkland Road and the Girgaum Road, and in such a glaring way that the intentions of the houses (all of which are native) are visible to passers-by in the tram-cars and in carriages?

Lastly, if Cursetji Suklaji Street has become such a great thoroughfare how is it no complaints have been made in the matter, and that Mr. P. N. Wadia is the only individual whose voice is raised against the sending of these women back to their old haunts?

Jan. 26. ENQUIRER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have earned the thanks of a large number of people for your outspoken attitude in regard to the action of the Police authorities in this matter. The reply of the Police Commissioner to the gentlemen who waited on him as a deputation in pursuance of the Government order is sadly disappointing, as that officer expressed his inability to redress the grievances of the people and referred them to courts of law for a relief for their present hardships,—hardships unnecessarily inflicted by the Police authorities themselves by ousting the women from their old haunts, and deliberately letting them loose in the midst of respectable localities which had been hitherto free from the social taint. It appears from the Police Commissioner's letter that he intends to devote the whole of the Trimbak Purshuram Street to the use of these women, as if the said street were a more lonely and out-of-the-way place than Suklaji Street. But he is again committing a serious mistake, when in defiance of a strong petition recently addressed to him by the respectable residents of the said street, he is singling that out as the best locality for these unfortunate women. Hoping that you will accord this a corner in your esteemed journal in the interests of a large number of respectable residents of Purshuram Street,—Yours, &c.

Jan. 26. OBSERVER.

PROPOSED DANCE ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is believed that the East Yorkshire Regiment is to give a farewell performance very shortly at the Esplanade Bandstand in honour of their approaching departure, and as the programme is to be an extraordinarily long one and the selection of music to be played is to be choice, might I suggest, through the medium of your journal, that to enable the affair more *eclat* the authorities might arrange for a little dancing being indulged in.

Jan. 26. DAISY.

RAJPUTANA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY.

THE following are the results of the third day of the Rajputana Sky Races on the 23rd instant :—

FIRST RACE.—"Match for Rs. 1,000."—Distance, half mile.

Mr Trevor's ch c b g Bessaldar, 7st 7lb, Native 1
Col Lushington's ch c b m Nellie, 8st 3lb, Native ... 2

Won by two lengths.

SECOND RACE.—"The Fusilier Cup."—Presented by Colonel Lushington. For all Maiden ponies, the property of officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers. To be ridden by Subalterns of the Regiment. R. C. over Hurdles. Catch weights over 11st. Polo kit.

Mr Whyte's b c b m Nutmeg, Owner..... 1
Capt Wallington's b w g Confidence, Mr Woolmer ... 2
Mr Hicks' d c b g Honesty, Owner 3
Mr Orr's y c b p Henglar, Owner 0
Mr Tidswell's b c b p Brownil, Owner 0
Mr Whyte's b c b p Corky, Mr Elmslie..... 0
Mr Walter's b c b m Cocoatina, Mr Newnham 0

Won by four lengths.

THIRD RACE.—"Horse Steeplechase."—Value, Rs. 300, R. S. C. C.

Woolmer's b w g Skylark, 10st 11lb, Owner 1
Mr Langdale's b w g Dunleary, 11st 7lb, Mr Welman 2

Dunleary refused at 2nd fence.

FOURTH RACE.—"Pony Chase."—Rs. 200, R. S. C. C.

Mr Woolmer's b w g Anchovey, 8st 5lbs, Native..... 1
Col Lushington's ch c b m Nellie, 10st, Mr Woolmer 2
Mr Woolmer's g w g Gamecock, 8st, Native..... 3
Mr Connel's g a g Unique, 10st 7lbs, Mr Welman ... 3

Won in a canter. Unique fell with rider. Fenced very badly.

FIFTH RACE.—"Pony Handicap."—Rs. 300;—Distance, half mile.

Mr Trevor's ch c b g Bessaldar, 9st 3lb, Native..... 1
Col Lushington's b a p Gift, 10st 7lb, Mr Woolmer... 2
Mr Woolmer's g w g Gamecock, 8st, Native..... 3
Mr Woolmer's b o b g Hazard, 9st 3lb, Native 0
Raja of Junia's b c b p Star, 7st 3lb, Native 0

Won easily.

SIXTH RACE.—"A and C. B. Handicap."—Rs. 100.—Distance, seven furlongs.

Mr Frederick's ch c b m Busybody, 10st 7lb, Mr Woolmer 1
Mr Dorset's b c b m Gaylass, 9st 10lb, Native 2
Mr Trevor's b c b m Columbine, 10st 2lbs, Mr Welman 3

Good race to distance when Busybody lasting best drew out and won by two lengths.

ARRIVAL OF KHYBER MALIKS.

THE Khyber Maliks, who are at present on their tour through India, in charge of Col. R. Warburton, arrived here yesterday morning from Calcutta. They alighted at the Byculla station, where Mr. Abdul Ali, the head of the Detective Branch of the Bombay Police, had been deputed to receive them. The Maliks are seven in number, and they are accompanied by nine attendants. In their flowing robes, many folded turbans, and shoes with their "beaks" very much turned upwards, both masters and servants presented an equally picturesque appearance. The only difference that could be noticed among them was that the clothes worn by the Maliks were of a little more costly and pretensious character than those of their followers, and at the same time, most of them could be distinguished from their humbler brethren by the stockings of various colours which they wore. As they came here direct from Calcutta, which place they left on Monday evening, the continuous journey by rail had evidently proved tiresome. But one searched their countenance in vain for any signs of emotion, as they bore themselves with the stolidity and impassiveness becoming the true Oriental. From what little that could be gathered from them, it appeared that they were very pleased with all they had seen in the mighty Metropolis and other towns they had visited, and the tangible proofs which they have observed of the power and resources of the Government have made a deep impression upon their minds, which they will not be slow to communicate to their tribesmen living in their native hills. It is satisfactory to find that these cold weather tourists have agreed to travel through the Indian continent without any lurking mistrust in their hearts as to the intentions of the Government whose guests they are. The extent of their confidence was strikingly exemplified, during their interview with the Viceroy, by their offering to swallow a cup of poison, should his Excellency be pleased to give it to them. Though they can at best but have a very faint appreciation of the latent powers of steam and electricity, they have already been made sufficiently acquainted with their outward manifestations. In Calcutta they were shown over a jute mill and were taken to the laboratory of a Bengalee doctor, who amused and astonished them with a number of chemical experiments. We dare say that an inspection of one of the spinning and weaving mills of Bombay would particularly interest them, as showing how some of the coarse cloth which they wear is turned out by machinery. The Maliks are, one and all, fine, stalwart fellows, who have been accommodated in the Sanitarium of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy at Churney Road. A police jemadar has been stationed at the entrance mounting guard over these strangers from across the border, who are not allowed to be visited by any one, except by permission of the detective officer Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali. The Maliks will be shown some of the interesting sights of the city before they proceed to Karachi.

THE WONDERS WHICH THEY HAVE SEEN.

THE Khyber Maliks have been interviewed at Calcutta by a representative of the *Englishman* to whom they have given an account of their Indian experiences that reads very much like a paraphrase of that delightful story "Alice in Wonderland." The spokesman of the party babbled with childish glee of the wonders they have seen, and at times they failed to give expression to all that they felt, in Pushtu, which was the language in which the conversation was carried on. Here is an epitome of what he said :—

INDIA IS A KING'S COUNTRY.

This is a King's country, and every one ought to be astonished at seeing all the wonderful things that are to be seen in it. The thing which has most astonished us is the regularity with which everything is conducted. During our railway journey we arrived at the different stations and left again with great regularity as arranged. There is nothing like this in our country. A country which is ill-governed is not a good country. We are very much struck with the weather of this country. At the same time, while seeing a great many new things, we also see a good many the same as we have, in the shape of harvests, animals, and other things.

WHAT THEY SAW IN THE MINT.

We arrived in Calcutta early in the morning, and, being tired, stayed in our lodgings the whole of that day. On the day following we went to Howrah to see the railway station there and the work-shops. We saw all the engines at work. There is nothing like these in our own country, which is a poor country. We were then taken to the Mint, and saw the pice and the four-anna pieces that are being coined there. The Kabul rupees are only worth twelve-and-a-half-annas. They are stamped with a die and hammer. There is nothing to equal this Government either in its silver or anything else, or in its management of the country.

VISITING THE KING OF OUDH'S MENAGERIE.

We visited the Fort the next day, and considered it a very strong one. We saw all the cannon and big guns there. They are very good guns. We were then taken to the Botanical Gardens in a steam launch. This is the first time we have been on board a steamer. We enjoyed the trip very much. The gardens are by far the finest we have ever seen. We were then taken to the Zoological Gardens and to Matembruz, the Palace of the late King of Oudh, which is a very fine place. We saw all the animals at the "Zoo;" some of the animals here we had seen before at Kabul, but some of them we have never seen before, and greatly astonished us as we could not tell to what country they belonged.

PRESENTED TO THE "LORD SAHIB OF THE SEA."

We then paid a visit to the Bacchante. We were truly astonished by the big guns and by everything on board. We never saw such things before. No other Government could ever make a ship like that. The Maliks wanted to distribute nine hundred rupees among the crew for showing them all these wonderful things, but the Captain of the ship said the Sirkar would be very angry at their accepting the present. The Malike again wanted to give the sailors a present, but were told that they could not be allowed to do so, as what had been shown to them had been shown for their own amusement. When we went down the hold we saw the men's tables spread in a minute and again taken up, their beds put down and taken up—all done in a minute, and in a moment the ship was made ready for a fight. The big guns were fired, but only with fuzes. We saw the sailors going up the rigging very quickly, and the double, and run up the masts and remain quiet there. We have never seen these thing before. We were presented to the "Lord Sahib of the Sea," who was very kind to us. We were then taken to Dum-Dum, where we saw the small arms manufactory, and saw the workmen making cartridges and bullets.

THE WONDERS OF THE TELEPHONE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Another day we visited the *Englishman* newspaper office. We saw them printing, and also making lead letters. One of us wrote a verse in Persian, A Saheb then took the paper, and with a machine which cut like a very sharp knife into some white stuff re-wrote it, then lead was poured on, and in a few minutes they were printing the verse on some copies of the *Englishman*, which were presented to us. We also spoke through the telephone. Some of us were at the *Englishman* Office, and some at Messrs. King, Hamilton's, and we recognized each other's voices. Then we visited the Telegraph Office, where we spoke with a friend at Peshawar, all in a few minutes. One of us asked a relative at Peshawar how he was—he had been suffering from fever, and he replied "Quite well; how's your boil?" Now this astonished us very much, because none of us knew that this man had had a boil,—only his relative in Peshawar! Great are the ways of the Sirkar.

ENOUGH RUPEES TO BUY UP KABUL BAZAAR.

We were then taken to a jute mill, where we saw the manufacture of gunny bags and cloth. The Maliks admired this more than anything else, as they had never seen cloth made in such a way before. The sight struck them as much as the Bacchante, and the way in which that monster could be got ready for fighting. One of the last sights we have seen in Calcutta is the Bank of Bengal,—a great treasure-house of the Sirkar. There we were shown great sack-loads of rupees, enough to buy up the Kabul bazar.

"IF THE SIRKAR ONLY GIVES THE ORDER."

India is indeed a wonderful country, and we are deeply grateful to the Viceroy Sahib for having brought us down here to see such wonders. We would gladly exchange our own land for a small slice of the rich Bengal country, and would settle down happily here for life. But this is not our fate. We are now setting out on a long journey to Bombay, and we go, trusting entirely to the Sirkar, for we do not know the way or the country. But we have Colonel Warburton Sahib with us, and that makes us feel confident. With the Colonel Sahib we will go to the end of the world or to *Jehanum*, if the Sirkar only gives the order.

THE MOZUFFERPORE MEET.

THE Behar Light Horse were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at Mozufferpore, on January 23. The regiment paraded under Colonel Hudson at eight o'clock, and mustered one hundred and forty-three sabres. The parade commenced with a march-past before the Commander-in-Chief, the Honorary Colonel the Lieutenant-Governor, and General Sir T. D. Baker, who arrived at half-past-eight and were received with a general salute. Afterwards the regiment marched past by squadrons, then trotted past, then ranked past by sections and finally by single files. The parade ended with a gallop in line. The regiment was most steady, and the parade was excellently done. Sir Frederick Roberts then addressed the regiment. He said :—

Behar Light Horse,—I have long wished to have an opportunity of seeing you on parade, and it was with very great pleasure that I accepted Colonel Hudson's invitation to come here and inspect you. For many years past I have heard of the Behar Light Horse, and I knew that it was composed of a keen, intelligent, hard-riding body of men; but I confess I had no idea that the regiment was so efficient, that such a grand feeling of *esprit de corps* pervaded all ranks and that the regiment was throughout in such a workman-like condition—a condition which reflects the greatest credit on you, Colonel Hudson, and on the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command. The Planters of Behar can pride themselves on having formed the only body of Volunteer Cavalry which has had anything like a long life. For more than a quarter of a century the Behar Light Horse has been the senior regiment of Volunteer Cavalry in India, and the number of efficients on parade to-day shows that a good healthy spirit of volunteering exists in the district. Strong as you are, I trust, that if ever I have the honour again to inspect this regiment I may find that even more troopers have joined the ranks. I have a thorough belief in the volunteer movement, and like to think that we possess strong and efficient corps at all our great centres. It is, I think, a matter of congratulation to us all that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was able to be present at this parade—the first time, I understand, that Sir Steuart Bayley has been with the regiment in his position as Honorary Colonel. It will be a pleasing duty to me to report to the Government of India the very satisfactory condition the regiment is in. For myself, I can only express by confidence that if ever your regiment is required in time of trouble, every man among you will ably maintain the high reputation of your corps, and uphold the reputation of the several districts from which the corps is recruited.

In the afternoon the regiment paraded for outpost duty, and a sham fight across country before the Commander-in-Chief. The enemy were entrenched in a tank, which was taken after some dismounted skirmishing and a fine charge of the Mozufferpore Troop, led by Captain R. Wilson. The regiment then performed further movements across difficult country, and ended by a charge in echelon squadrons and a charge in line. At night there was a regimental dinner, which was attended by Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Steuart Bayley and other guests, about one hundred and eighty sat down to dinner. The health of the Commander-in-Chief was briefly proposed, and responded to. On the following night there was a fancy dress ball given by the Maharaja of Durbhunga.

SUICIDE OF A LADY GAMBLER AT MONTE CARLO.

ON the 27th December, another shocking suicide took place at Monte Carlo. The victim in this case was a young handsome, and, until she became a frequenter of the gambling tables, a respectable woman. She came to Monte Carlo some years ago. She was tempted to try her luck at the roulette tables. She lost, and she won. The dreadful passion for gambling was developed quickly in her. She frequented the tables daily. She played heavier and heavier stakes, and at the same time played more excitedly and rashly. Her gold diminished rapidly. Like almost every woman who frequents the Casino and the tables, she began to lead a life of vice. What she earned in one bad way she lost in another, and so she went on for many a day. A correspondent, describing the circumstances which led her to take her life, says :—

On the 26 ult. she went to the Casino as usual, but without her glittering jewels. She had them in her pocket. She was then seen in earnest converse with one of those hangers-on of the place, "stranglers," they are called, who make their living in the gambling-rooms themselves by advancing to the players who are "cleaned out" money on their jewellery, watches and other valuables. For a few thousand francs this unhappy woman gave up her jewels. At once she took a place at the roulette table. By nightfall she was a beggar. She was seen to enter her hotel about midnight. She went straight to her bed-room. About nine in the morning the chambermaid took hot water to her door. She knocked, but no response came, so she set it down outside and went away. A little later the porter came with letters. He, too, got no answer to his knock.

At once suspicion was aroused. The door was burst open. A light form was seen hanging from the pole to which the window curtains were attached. It was the body of this wretched young woman. It was stiff and cold, showing that she had been dead some hours, but the awful expression and contortions of the face told that she had suffered terrible agonies whilst slowly dying by strangulation. The cord she used was cut from the window blind, and she had carefully soaped it to cause it

THE GREAT FLOODS IN CHINA.

We recently published accounts of the great floods in the Yellow River, which devastated the large tract of country in China. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following graphic account of the destruction and misery caused by the deluge:—

CHINA'S SORROW.

It needs no small stretch of the imagination for people in England, imperfectly acquainted as they are with the gigantic river which was, centuries ago, and fittingly denominated "China's sorrow," to comprehend the extent of its latest visitation on the beautiful province of Honan. The news of the full extent of the disaster even here is only now being ascertained, although the breach in the embankments by which the treacherous waters of the Hoang Ho, or Yellow River, are sought to be kept within bounds, occurred as far back as the 28th September, and it was known that in the first wild rush of the rain-swollen waters many cities, towns, and villages innumerable were submerged, and countless thousands of persons of every rank drowned. But, as is usually the case, the officials in charge of the river at first attempted to minimise the extent of the disaster in their memorials to the Throne. A higher functionary, however, was directed to report the full facts of the occurrence, and his story gave a very different aspect to the tale.

THE GARDEN OF CHINA CONVERTED INTO A LAKE.

About one-sixth of the entire area of the "garden of China," as Honan is styled, is now converted into a vast lake, with here and there a pagoda top or the gable of some higher wall rising over the increasing waters to mark the site of what were, a short time ago, prosperous cities of many thousand inhabitants. The rest of the country is overrun with the wretched refugees who were fortunate enough to escape with their lives, though with nought else. In hundreds of instances men, who three short moons ago, were men of wealth, to-day sit gazing on the inland sea, "stunned, hungry, stupid, and dejected, without a rag to wear, or a morsel of food to eat."

The inundations commenced at a little distance from Kai-fung Fu, one of the largest cities of the Province, and in one instant some four miles of the solid embankment of stone, brick, sand, and clay were swept away, with innumerable moles and fascines.

SWEPT BY THE FLOOD.

In the districts of Ching-chow and Ch'eu-chow no less than three thousand large villages are stated to have been engulfed in a very few moments, and scarcely any of their ill-fated people had time to save themselves, as the breach occurred in the night time. The extent of the disaster will be better understood when I say that an extent of country much larger than the Principality of Wales, and much more thickly populated, is now a sea, and all the inhabitants either drowned or fled. The people so terribly visited cannot number far short of the whole population of Ireland, as the province includes about twenty-five millions, with an area of sixty-five thousand square miles, and the waters of the river now cover between eight and ten thousand square miles.

TENS OF THOUSANDS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

The accounts daily published in the native and foreign papers and in the *Peking Gazette*, reveal the most horrible sufferings for the survivors, who are perishing of famine. I am told that in hundreds of instances, on the present occasion, the people, when the waters rushed into the cities, sweeping walls, houses, and everything before them, refused to stir, and met their deaths with that wonderful indifference which characterises the Chinese in some cases—for the clestial is nothing if not a fatalist of the most pronounced and unreasoning type. According to the best and most trustworthy authorities which I have been able to consult, the loss of life will not be numbered by thousands or tens of thousands, but literally by hundred of thousands, while the starving people must amount to many millions, who are utterly beggared, and depending for subsistence upon the charity of others. The Emperor has already contributed one hundred thousand taels out of the Privy purse, besides ordering two million taels out of the Imperial Treasury towards the relief of the sufferers. The Chinese and foreigners here have contributed liberally towards the fund.

TOWNS AND CITIES DESTROYED.

I do not think that there is any English map which gives all the towns and cities which have been destroyed, but a few of the principal are Ching-chow, Wei-Si, Chung-mu, Yen-lin, Fu-Kao, Si-hai, Tain-chow, Cho-chia-Kow, Tai-Kang, Taiping, and Ying-chow, the latter being in the Ngan-hwey province. The country around these cities, which are situated in a great plain, was just before the calamity in a most prosperous condition, and covered with rich fields, mulberry groves, and other products by which the industrious people subsist. The present flood is the most serious one that ever occurred since the mythical and deified Emperor Yii is recorded to have drawn away into their old bed the tributaries of the terrible river hundreds of years before Western civilisation or history began. It has changed the positions of several places with regard to the Hoang Ho. Kai-fung Fu (spelt on some maps Kaifong) is now to the north of the river, which has partly returned to its old bed—that discovered dry in 1858. At Kai-fung Fu the river took a north-easterly bend; it now flows south-east, having, as a matter of fact, swallowed up the Kwei, or Little Yellow River, through which a portion of the waters of the main river now enters the sea through the province of Kiangsu, and no longer waters Shangtung. The submerged district consists of the great and fertile plain occupying the eastern corner of Honan and the northern portion of Ngan-huwy, and the depth of the water averages from ten to thirty feet.

A VAST INLAND SEA.

Recent reports stated that a portion of the water of the Yellow River was working an outlet for itself into the Yangtzze Kiang, but this has since been found to be incorrect, and what is a most extraordinary natural revolution is now found to have taken place. For nearly two months the immense volume of water of the Hoang Ho has not reached the sea but is engaged in converting the great plain mentioned once more into the vast inland sea that is chronicled by the historians of China as having existed in the time of the Mythical Imperial engineer referred to, and as having been compelled by him in those remote ages to recede into the dimensions of a river, which he enclosed in the predecessors of the present great embankments by which it was forced to flow into the ocean. Indeed, if tradition is to be believed, the dykes and fascines which have lately collapsed with such awful consequences are, in some instances, the veritable works of Yii and his immediate successors. The inroads of time, no doubt, had weakened these gigantic embankments, and the heavy rains which preceded the calamity also helped to bring it about. But the chief cause, I am inclined to believe, of the disaster is the gradual change in the conformation of the coast of the Gulf of Pechili, into which the Hoang Ho flowed, and which has been constantly but slowly rising up. But no doubt the action of silt, which has always been carried in great quantities by all the rivers in China, has had something also to do with bringing about this extraordinary and calamitous result That this change was not unforeseen by the Chinese officials is shown by the fact that, some months ago, it was actually suggested that the river should be diverted to its former bed by opening the embankments at Kai-fung Fu.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The disaster has greatly distressed the Imperial Family in Peking, and the Emperor and Empress-Mother have shown the greatest solicitude for the sufferers. The *Peking Gazette* says that the "Empress-Mother has neither slept nor eaten for days" in consequence. Steps have been taken to raise the enormous amount of money for works which, it is hoped, will have the effect of directing the river into the old channel once more, and a member of the Grand Council, a very august functionary, has been despatched from Peking to the scene, and ordered to travel night and day. The amount required is estimated at the lowest at ten million taels, and it is believed by some foreign engineers here that it will take years to do the work, if it can be done at all. Amongst the measures by which the Imperial advisers suggest raising the necessary fund are, stopping the purchase of arms and munitions of war throughout the Empire, paying the Manchu and Chinese Banner troops in rice instead of money (which will, if attempted, lead probably to a revolt), stopping the coolie pay allowed to all provincial armies, and levying additional taxes upon certain articles of ordinary use. The entire military force of the province is also placed at the command of the officials employed in the work, so as to lessen the amount to be paid for labour. To increase the difficulties of the undertaking, the materials necessary are not obtainable near the river, but must be brought from a distance. But the work of getting the river again in hand is only of secondary importance, and the resources of the country are taxed enough for the present by the demands upon their charity for the millions of famine-stricken people who will perish if not promptly aided.

HERE is an item concerning the departure of Dr Parker from America. A pleasant smile and a gentle pressure of the hand was the greatest favour bestowed by the Doctor except in one instance, when Miss Alden, the handsome grand-daughter of the late Mr. Thurlow Weed, came tripping along. As she was about leaving, she said—"I must kiss the Doctor good-bye. May I not, Mrs. Parker?" Mrs. Parker smiled; a great blush suffused the face of the Doctor, he glanced somewhat bashfully around him, looked up at Miss Alden, and then two pairs of lips pressed each other and seemed loth to part. To balance the account Miss Alden kissed Mrs. Parker twice.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Jan 1. Mr. S. Howe, M.P. (chairman), stated that the report showed the progress that had been made with their undertaking. Nearly the whole of the 3,000,000*l.* of capital had been converted from shares into stock. He was glad to say that they had secured a very efficient staff in India. The conversion of the narrow-gauge line was going on, and they had every reason to hope that by June next they would have it completed. They had another forty-eight or fifty miles of the broad gauge completed in addition, and they hoped, looking still further ahead, to have another 200 miles completed before another year had passed. The earnings of the narrow-gauge line went on week by week, and their own traffic over it tended to increase the returns, which was very satisfactory. The report was adopted.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bengal Central Railway Company was held on Jan. 1 at the City Terminus Hotel. Lieut. General C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report observed that, while it showed not very cheering results, they had been able to hold their own and exhibit a little improvement, whereas other Indian railway companies had this season had a falling off in receipts. Accounts No. 14. and No. 15 were very disagreeable. The new contract came into operation from July 1885, and the accumulated loss on the working had since amounted to 5,300*l.* The excess of interest over 3½ per cent. on 350,000*l.* of debentures amounted to 2,500*l.* Those two sums would have to be extinguished out of net revenue, before they could participate with the Secretary of State for India in any division of surplus profits beyond their guaranteed interest. He was happy to inform them that the results of the current half-year's working had been more satisfactory. Up to the 26th ult. there had been an increase of 54,843 rs. in the traffic returns as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1886, the goods traffic having been 76,671 rs., against 32,600 rs. up to the same date last year. They expected soon to get rid of the item of flood damages, and they would then be able to reduce their maintenance expenses by one half. He hoped that next year's accounts would present a very different state of things. The flotilla company had done good service in feeding the line. Their prospects were certainly more encouraging than they had been for some time past. Mr. George Christian seconded the motion. The chairman, in answer to a question, stated that the date at which their undertaking could be purchased by the Secretary of State was 1905, and the price to be paid would return them what the line had cost. The motion was adopted.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Jan. 3 the fortieth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. W. Crawford presiding. According to the report, the expenditure on the maintenance of the permanent way and works during the half-year ended June 30 last was 11·53*d.* per train-mile, as compared with 13·95*d.* in the corresponding period of 1886. The total number of passengers carried was 6,722,803, as compared with 6,319,693 in the first half of the previous year. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said he thought the shareholders would agree with him that it was one of the most satisfactory that it had ever been the good fortune of the directors to present. It was satisfactory not only with regard to what they had done, but also in the expectation that it held out of continued prosperity. Perhaps the best thing he could do would be to read the figures now as compared with those he ventured to predict on July 1 last, when he submitted to them an estimate that the directors had formed on the previous day. As to the half-year's working which terminated on Saturday, he told them on July 1 that the gross receipts of the railway for the half-year ended that day had been estimated at 2,369,766*l.* The actual result, as they would see from the report, was 2,364,863*l.* The expenses, which he stated would probably amount to 733,333*l.*, had reached the sum of 733,030*l.* He also added at that time that if the exchange was not very unfavourable they might divide 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* as their share of the surplus profits, and the dividend had actually been 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* This year the gross receipts were 2,364,000*l.*, in 1886 the sum was 2,367,000*l.*, and the year before that it was 2,337,000*l.* The second half of the year was considered to be the worst on Indian railways, but they estimated the income would be 1,971,933*l.*, and the expenses 618,700*l.* If the exchange was no worse than now, they would be able to give the shareholders a dividend of about 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.*, as against 11*s.* 6*d.* in the previous year, 12*s.* 6*d.* in 1885, and 8*s.* 9*d.* in 1884. The most remarkable fact in connection with their lines was that in the half-year ended June 30 the profits were earned with only 31 per cent. expenditure, and in the half-year just concluded the result was precisely the same consequently during a whole year they have only spent 31 rs. out of every 100 earned. Of course that fact pointed to a wonderful economy in administration. Other railways in India had suffered from a falling off in the supply of wheat in the Punjab and the western provinces. That was perfectly true, and certain concerns had suffered, because wheat was the principal commodity on which the trusted for permanent traffic. With their railways the case was entirely different, for their wheat traffic had positively increased. They had not only enough for the ordinary purposes of trade, but had also carried grain north-west, instead of south-east, to Calcutta, and had conveyed upwards of 5,000 tons of wheat to the population in those parts. After some discussion the report was adopted.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES IN FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* publishes an extract from a memorandum by Mr. Crowe, the British Commercial Attache for Europe, on a letter from the Singapore Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the differential duties imposed by the new tariff in French Indo-China, which was summarized in *The Times* of September 19. Mr. Crowe appends a table showing the French general tariff and that of Cochin-China side by side, from which it appears that the latter is much more protective than the former in a great majority of cases. Ninety-six articles which are free in the French general tariff are charged with duty in Indo-China, and rice is one of these. Certain articles—salt and dried fish, coffee, cloves and cardamoms, nutmegs and mace, tobacco, mineral, oils, Chinese paper, books, leather trunks, boots and shoes—are taxed lower in Saigon than in France; but matches are burdened with a prohibitive duty, and sugar is prohibited altogether. Indian opium is taxed heavily, while special favour is extended to that from Yunnan. The objection of the Singapore Chamber to the duties in gray and other cottons "that neither from the dimensions, weight, nor value of the goods is it possible to discover the principle on which they are taxed," would, Mr. Crowe points out, apply equally to the French tariff. Both tax cottons by weight, surface, and number of threads, and in both the incidence of duty is identical for goods of different prices. But the conventional French tariff is also high as the normal in Indo-China. "The aim of the French Government is to alter the current of business, and, if possible, to turn it into French channels. They know the mercantile community of Saigon is not favourable to his mode of proceeding, and they have, on that account, taken measures to exclude the French Indo-Chinese merchants from any voice in the establishment of customs or octroi duties. The French merchants at Saigon appear to be opposed to the heavy duties recently imposed, but, "the French Government are disposed to follow their commercial policy in spite of them."

THE LATEST FASHION IN LOVE-MAKING IN PARIS.

THE amatory tastes of the youthful Gauls are rather peculiar. Parisian dandies have lately taken to paying their addresses to elderly dames who are what is called *bien conservees*, while youthful beauties are rather left out in the cold. The *belle* who is *bien conservee* may be fifty or sixty; in fact, the older the better, provided that the wig fits on well and that the *ratellar* has been put in its place by an experienced dentist. A countess who is not at all old was lately asked why she persisted in giving herself a rather antiquated appearance. Her reply was characteristic of the times: "*Mon cher*, I do so to please the young fellows better. If I failed to do so they would all run after that horrible old hag of a *baronne*, who is sixty-five, if she is a day."

RUSKIN AND DICKENS.

IN a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Ruskin says:—"May I ask you to correct a false impression which any of your readers who still care to know my opinions would receive from the reference to Dickens in your kind notice of my letters to Miss Beever, in your article on the 'Book Market' of the 30th of December? I have not the letters here, and forget what I said about my 'Pickwick's' not amusing me when I was ill; but it always does, to this hour, when I am well; though I have known it by heart, pretty nearly all, since it came out; and I love Dickens with every bit of my heart, and sympathize in everything he thought or tried to do, except in his effort to make more money by readings, which killed him."

INDIAN WHEAT.

MR. A. K. CONNEL, in a letter to the *Times* on the subject of Indian wheat, says:—

There is still great divergence of opinion as to the future of the Indian wheat trade, the American consul at Calcutta and Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, the latest investigator of the subject, taking entirely opposite sides. With your permission I should like to supplement the facts and figures which I communicated to your readers some time since in support of my contention that there is no sign of any limitless expansion of the Indian wheat trade.

The figures for the export of Indian wheat for the last six years are as follows:—1881-82, 19,883,520 cwt.; 1882-83, 14,144,807cwt.; 1883-84, 20,956,459 cwt.; 1884-85, 15,830,734cwt.; 1885-86, 21,060519 cwt.; 1886-87, 22,200,000cwt. It will be seen that, although there is a considerable increase, nearly 12 per cent., in the last year compared with the first, yet there have been over a series of years great fluctuations and no continuously steady increase. To judge by the returns of the current year, there will be a very considerable falling off, unless the price rises. The shipments for the five months April 1 to August 31 of each of the last three years are as follows:—1885, 9,602,000cwt.; 1886, 12,813,000 cwt.; 1887, 10,569,000cwt.

In a recent report the manager of the East Indian Railway speaks of a decrease of three lakhs of rupees in the receipts from wheat transport during the month of August, 1887, compared with August, 1886, and returns of other lines point to similar diminution of traffic. It is, therefore, very unlikely that the total export of Indian wheat will equal that of 1885-86, which was an increase of a little over 6 per cent. on the export of the year 1881-82.

It is commonly believed that the export of Indian wheat grows proportionately with the extension of Indian railways, but official figures do not bear out this belief. The miles of lines open in 1881 were 10,225, and in 1887 13,390*l.* Of these new lines, only those in the North-West Provinces and Oude, Northern Bengal, part of Bombay, and the Central Provinces are wheat-carrying lines, but they make up a very large proportion of the whole. In the North-West Provinces and Oude there have been over 1,000 miles opened within the last five years, and in the other provinces at least 300 miles, or a total addition in six years of about 1,300 miles to the previously existing 6,800 miles of wheat-carrying lines. About 20 per cent. new mileage has therefore brought down something between 6 and 12 per cent. more wheat to the seaboard.

Now let us look at the area under wheat cultivation. For the Punjab the following figures are given in the administration reports:—Area under wheat cultivation in acres—1880, 6,509,000; 1881, 6,596,605; 1882, 6,734,357; 1883, 7,209,721; 1884, 7,378,020; 1885, 7,819,509; 1886, 7,248,216.

Here there is no doubt an increase of wheat area, but, even allowing for a more exact method of calculation pointed out in the report for the last year, it is nothing very great, and at the same time there has been a decrease in the area under barley, the other chief cold weather grain crop, from 1,909,530 acres in 1880-81 to 1,852,473 acres in 1885-86. The total cultivated area has increased from 22,101,850 acres in the first year to 22,618,077 acres in the last; but the population has increased at the rate of 140,000 per year, and, therefore, population and cultivation have hardly expanded *pari passu*. The year 1885-86 was a year of short crops, and the export of wheat fell off; 1886-87 was also unfavourable, and the exports of wheat have in consequence fallen off this year by nearly 50 per cent. The margin of surplus wheat for export, taking good and bad years together, is evidently very small. But in spite of this, to my mind, palpable proof of the limited nature of the surplus, we find the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce demanding, through its spokesman, Mr. M'Hinch, that their port should be brought into closer contact with the Punjab "market" by the construction of a line of 183 miles through what is practically a desert, in order that Kurrachee may compete more easily with Bombay. This advocate of State-aided railways asserts that wheat can thereby be laid down in European markets at a shilling a quarter cheaper, but he does not mention the fact that the Indian Government has already to subsidize out of taxation the Indus Valley and Punjab lines. Wheat might be cheaper at Kurrachee, but it would be at the expense of a bounty to the carriers. The Indian Government has rightly refused to listen to such interested demands.

In the North-West Provinces and Oude the expansion of the wheat area has been considerable, but nothing in proportion to the new lines opened. It increased from an average of 5,000,000 acres in 1882-83 to 5,021,000 acres in 1884-85 and 5,444,000 acres in 1885-86, while the total area under cultivation has increased from 34,970,267 acres to 39,683,996 acres in the last three years. But it is calculated that the population has, since the census of 1881, increased by 2,000,000 persons, so that the margin over for export, after feeding the new human mouths and the cattle, now deprived of their grazing on waste land, is not very large. In 1885-86 the export from these provinces was the largest on record, but has since fallen off. At the outside only 8 per cent. more wheat has been produced by 70 per cent. more railways, and this in the best wheat-growing districts of Hindustan.

The average area under wheat in the Central Provinces was estimated in 1883-84 at 4,000,000 acres, in 1885-86 it was estimated at 3 858, 800 acres only, and in that year—an unfavourable one—the exports fell off to 69,53,546 maunds, compared with 97, 91,130 of the previous year and 77,08 223 of 1883-84. And this decrease has taken place in spite of 149 miles being added to the Nagpore line. Hopes are entertained by some that the continuation of this line would bring down thousands of tons, but I believe a careful study of administration reports shows that the best districts in the Central Provinces are already tapped. Certainly the demand for a guarantee by the company that has undertaken the new line does not point to great confidence in the future traffic.

The conclusion which the facts and figures force on us is that, though there is a certain increase of wheat likely to result from the opening of new lines, yet it is not likely to be in proportion to the new mileage, and that it is a very questionable policy to guarantee or raise sterling loans in the face of a falling rupee, when the interest charges, including loss by exchange, are unlikely to be covered by the net receipts. Such excess interest charges are, as I have pointed out before, bounties on the export of wheat, and violate the principles of free trade.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

For dismissal.

588—Payne G and S—Junardhan Ramchundraji and others vs Wamonrao Anna and others—Chalk W and S.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

571—Winter and B—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs. Hassanbhoy Visram and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

574—Khunderao M—Khimjee Jadowji and another vs. Dewji Vussonji and another—Jefferson B and D.

575—Hore C and B—Hayatbai vs Gendabai—T A Bland.

In the matter of Bombay Small Cause Court suit No 345-25 983 of 1887 and in the matter of Sec 38 of Act 15 of 1882 and in the matter of the petition of Jaikisondas Purshotumdas—Payne G and S—For petitioner.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)
Suits of hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

503-87—Mirza H K—Mooltanchund Kheecha vs Inderchand Talukchund Wadia and G—Part heard.

403-87—Tyabji and D—Nensey Fezpal and another vs Jewraz Thackersey and another.

407-87—Little, S, F and N—Nathoo Lalji vs Anundji Heerji and others.

467-87—Crowford and B—Lakhmidas Morarji vs Nathoo Lallji—Little S F and N.

523-87—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Abdoolla Vyad Oosman and another—Wadia and G.

525-87—Mirza H K—Abdulla Jewa vs Moonshee Goolamally Goolamhoosein.

529-87—Nanu and H—The Money Lending and Land Improvement Co vs J M Boyd.

531-87—In person—A pauper—Bhawoo Ramchundra vs Keshava Balkrishna—Tobin and R.

1-88—Jefferson B and D—Nusserwanji Dossabhoy Francis and another vs Haji Ismail Abdoola—Macfarlane E and H.
For investigation of pauperism.

56-87—In person—Vishnoo Bebaji vs Manek Moolji and others—Part heard.

55-87—In person—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Boskenna Bay, 1,500 tons, Captain W. Legg, from Monimain (Jan. 15), brought to Bombay yesterday morning a cargo of timber.

THE Hall Liner Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J. Verrill, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with a general cargo from Liverpool.

THE Hall and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, Captain C. Doort, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo and about 125 passengers on deck.

THE s. s. Chindwara, 1,437 tons, Captain R W Gimlett, arrived in Bombay Wednesday night from the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Brigadier General P. A. Carthey, Commanding Belgaum District, Captain G. W. Pritchard, D.A.A.G., Belgaum, Rev. and Mrs. Lyons and three children, and nine deck.

THE s. s. Africa, 1,317, tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain J. Cooper, for the Coast ports and Calcutta laden with the following passengers:—Lieutenant R. B. Unwin for Mangalore, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Oliver, and Miss Gough for Marmagoa; Surgeon J. K. Kanga for Cannanore; Mr. E. Greenwood for Colombo; and twelve deck for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2430	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozz
" Hispania	2213	W. Marr	B	W. &
" Ricaredale	1871	J. Mooney	D	C. Ki
" Bornalda	1299	D. D. Dagnino	E	F. Bozz
" Wivenhoe	1225	R. D. Clark	F	Beyts Co
" Apollo	3095	J. Douglass	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Niagara	2044	J. M. Canochie	H	K. Nixon &
" Brookfield	1589	Reynolds	K	J. Mackinto & Co.
" Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Aston Hall	2333	J. Hutt	M	K. Bates & Co.
" Algoma	1266	J. C. Murray	N	Captain.
" M. Errant	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Europa	1432	R. Jones	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Ganges	1490	D. Roberts	Q	Beyts Craig & Co
" Avlona	1279	J. A. Tait	Ibl.	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	"	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Chindwara (s)	Gimlet	Calcutta, Jan. 1.
26	Boskenna Bay (s)	Legg	Moulmein, Jan. 15.
"	Loodiana (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Jan. 10.
"	Worsley Hall (s)	Verrill	Liverpool, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Africa (s)	Cooper	Calcutta and Coast.
"	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
"	Lombardy (s)	Preston	China.
"	Nurjehan (s)	Mossen	Coast and Calcutta.
"	Goolinar	Nakoda	Inhambane.
"	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Antwerp.

The steamer Mobile, Doort, cleared out yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Brookfield, for Genoa, Mar cilles, &c.
" Cathay, for Brindisi and London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
22 Persia s ..... Hutchison ... Bombay, Jan. 13.
" C labs s ..... Stebbing .... Moulmein, Jan. 18.
" Erne ..... Smith ..... Trinidad, Sept. 7.
" Martha C Craig ... Adams ..... Natal, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 22.—Steamer Berenice.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Maturin, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on sick leave from Kamptee.
Carnegy, Brigadier-General, Madras Staff Corps, on inspection duty, from Mangalore.
Prichard, Captain, Madras, DAAG, Belgaum Dt, on duty, from Mangalore.
Lloyd, Lt, 24th Madras Infantry, off sick leave, from England.

JANUARY 26.

Adye, Captain, Bengal 1st Infantry, HC, on duty, from Ellichpore.
Doyle, Surgeon, Madras, 1st Infantry, HC, on duty, from Ellichpur.
Ryan, Captain, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on leave, to England, from Ferozpore.
Dennys, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, *en route* to England, on leave, from Sialkote.
Chawner, Captain, Bengal, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on leave, to England, from Nowahera.
Wardrop, Lt-Col, 12th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Muttra.
Nicolas, Lt-Col, Bombay, RA, on duty, from Neemuch.
Kellie, Lt, 2nd Madras Infantry, on sick leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Browlow, Captain, Bengal 1st Punjaub Infantry, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Herbert, Surgeon, Bombay, IMD, on duty, to Mhow.
Tomlin, Lt, Bengal RE, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

JANUARY 26.

Kanga, Surgeon, Madras, IMD, to rejoin, to Cannanore.
McCarthy, Brigade-Surgeon, Madras Medical Dept, on leave, to Mahableshwar
Wace, Major, Madras RA, to join, to Secunderabad.
Twiss, Lt, Bombay, RE, on duty, to Kirkee.
Unwin, 2nd Lt, 31st Madras LI, to join, to Mangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 27th January, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, *viz*:—Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, (1, 2, 3, 4), 36, manual firing and bayonet exercises.

2. The Ride Meeting will be completed this day, 27th instant, from which date the Ranges will be devoted entirely to class firing. The Commandant hopes that all ranks will do their utmost to carry out the annual course, as only two months remain for this purpose, and he further draws attention to the great importance to the Corps of every available man being put through.

3. It is notified that the special tram car will leave Victoria Garden at 4-20 p.m., every Saturday.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. S. S. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

THE Bombay Municipal Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, as well as the report of the Select Committee, was submitted to the Corporation at their meeting yesterday. Captain Selby moved that the Bill and the report be referred to the general committee on the subject already appointed by the Corporation in July last. The mover was glad that the Bill had come back to them immensely changed, and that concessions had been made to them on almost every one of the principles for which they had contended. He concluded by expressing his sense of the very splendid service which the public press had rendered to the ratepayers and to the cause of progress generally in this matter. The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Blaney was carried unanimously.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment exert a rapidly favourable effect in all those diseases which are induced by exposure to damp or by great changes in temperature. They will therefore be found eminently serviceable to those who work in iron foundries, cop per mines, and collieries. These well-known remedies present manifest advantages in respect of use and effectiveness, being entirely compounded of vegetable drugs selected with the greatest care and regardless of price. When used in accordance with the ample printed directions which accompany them, they act surely but mildly, and do not interfere with the daily work. There are but few diseases which are not capable of cure—or, at all events, of great relief—if Holloway's remedies are perseveringly used.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major Staff Corps.—Capt E L Elliot, D. S. O., 22nd Jan 1888.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Lieut F. Barrett.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months.—Col F P Forteath, S C, Com is, 4th Bo Inf'y.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Col S B Reynolds, S C.

The undermentioned Medical officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Estabt from the 21st Jan 1888, the date of his arrival at Bombay:—Surgn H Herbert.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Sub-Condr F Newby, Or Dept.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut Col C F Hughes, S C, one hundred and eighty-three days, medical certificate, and Sub-Condr J Ratcliffe, Od Dept, six months, medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H N Midwinter, M A, Chaplain of Deviali, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

...n Gidumal, Actg Asstt Judge of Ahmedabad, invested with the appellate jurisdiction ...o 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act ...

...Maurice, Act Assist Judge of Satara, ... with the appellate jurisdiction de... the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV ...

... Mr A S Moriarty to act as ...ions Judge of Solapur-Bijapur, ...on No. 142, dated 9th inst, is ...

... pleased to invest Mr J W P ...ional Magistrate in the dis... power to call for records ... situate within the local ...

... Right Honourable the ... appoint each of the ... the first class in the ... the powers vested ... said Act:—M A F ...ackenzie and Rao ...

... Head Karkun ...nch Mahals, is ...rd class in the ... the Code of ... appointed ...bay Civil ...e Judge's ... absence ... further ...

... Kolol in the district of ... to be a Magistrate of ... district of Panch Mahals ... Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Rao Saheb Dinanath A... charge of the second class ... at Erandol in the Khandesh ...

Rao Saheb Sidheshwar ... over and received charge of t... inate Judge's Court at Satana in ... 16th inst.

Messrs T S Hamilton and J D... pectively delivered over and rec... office of Assist Judge and Sessions ... the 14th inst.

The Governor in Council is plea... undermentioned Magistrates of the ... district of Dharwar in charge of the ... that district comprising the talukas spec... their respective names:—Mr H T Ommaney, ... of Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi; Mr R ... talukas of Ranebennur, Hangal and Kod... Sorabji Padumji, talukas of Gadag, Banka... Karajgi.

Mr Bhaskar Gopal Sawarkar is appointed ... Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate J... Court at Karad in the Satara Dist vice Mr Ramchandra Vishnu Bhagvat, resigned.

Under the provisions of Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is appointed, in the place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Ahmedabad and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb R V Bhanab, Depy Educational Inspr Bijapur Sub-division, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months from the 2nd inst.

Messrs Martin Amor and R Royal respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Supt, College of Science Workshops, on the 16th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 8163, dated 29th Nov 1887, Mr H B Cooke, C. S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days, with effect from 16th Dec. 1887.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W Porteous, C S., to do duty as Coll and Magistrate of the district of Surat and Dist Registrar and Agent for the Govr, Surat, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat Dist, till further orders.

Mr H R Cook, CS., to act as Coll and Magistrate of the district of Kaira, Dist Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District, till further orders.

Mr H E Winter, C S, on being relieved by Mr T D Mackenzie, C S, at Broach, to act as Coll and Magistrate of the district of Satara and Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Satara Dist, till further orders.

Mr A. D Younghusband, C S, to act as Coll and Magistrate of the district of Satara and Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Satara Dist from the date of Mr G P M Grant's departure on leave until relieved by Mr Winter.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Nugent, C S, Chief Secy to Govt, Revenue, Financial and General Depts, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr E C K Ollivant, C S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for nine months and fifteen days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest is allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWEL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, for 3, 5, 7, or 9 years the very desirable and large two storeyed bungalow known as "THE VILLAGE VIEW," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hormusjee N. Yalcool, Esq., Solicitor. The entire Bungalow is very richly papered, oil painted and decorated very recently under the direct supervision of Mr. Wimbridge, and is matted with China and Madras cane matting. The verandah on the ground floor was paved with marble only a month ago, and the verandahs on the first and second floor are covered with marble pattern oil cloth. The accommodation in the house is somewhat extraordinary. The ground floor contains a large dining and a billiard-room, four large dispense rooms, two bath-rooms, and two W. Cs. The 1st floor contains a large drawing-room, forty-six feet long by twenty-six feet wide, a boudoir 32 feet long by 16 feet wide. A Library 30 feet by 16 feet wide and a bed-room of the same size. Two large marble-paved bath-rooms and two W. Cs. on English principle with a verandah 80 feet long by 10 feet wide. The 2nd floor contains exactly the same accommodation as the first, and both the floors command a most magnificent sea and other view. There are also servants' stair-cases at both ends of the Bungalow at the back, and there are very extensive servants' quarters and coach houses. For a chummery nothing better could be desired, also the Bungalow is most convenient for two large families. It is fit also for a nice Family Hotel, or it could be turned into bachelors' quarters. The Bungalow is simply perfect in every way and worth venturing for. The rent is comparatively very moderate For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing carried under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, all description of shoeing done.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
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AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „
GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary.
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

We have appointed the undersigned our Agent for the sale of Maclean's Guide to Bombay at Surat.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEEBHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOTICES.

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(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Continguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feetlong and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction ac	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Kaulpurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Huia Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chanopee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnatra
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannaha	Nagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khandwaab	Kurjuttab	Damergan
Callian Junction ab	Jawar	Padesdari	Doolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowleea	Wurdanb
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Powsar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Khurdee	Kturdaa	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kussarahe	Timoonee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Keim
Bailgaum	Khundi	Dharan	Barsee Ra
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Loonee	Marneh
Nasick Rda	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad	Goroolee	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Yeoat	Sohol
Nizhar	Bagra	Kheirgaum	Packney
L ...sulgaum	Seoni	Partus	Sholapurac
Munmar	Sohagpore ad	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Nandgauma	Paparia (for	Boreball	Kurubkam
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Decksal and	Doodeeh
Chellisgaum	Bankeri	Dhoolia wan	Goodoor
Kuligaum	Baksi	Kartruz	Goolbuga
Galna	Gadawara	Pomulwaree	Shahabaabc
Pachora	Bohanee	Warangaum	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Sangor)	Nargaum	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Isow lee	Kuruk Bail	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
ul[illegible]aum		BiswaBridge	Road
		Nandoora	Kirana
		Jullumb	Chicksago
		Sheagaume	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Dauoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broacha	Nadiad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabadb
Dadur	Damun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Doongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beelecemora	Barodaa	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
Hassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Muroiee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopaala	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat d	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amroiee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankar alli	Secunder a-
Malkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhorajl
City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sannahr
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhara	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Yavd.	Varie
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadeshi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
c From 15 to 13 minutes for Dinner.
b Junction or Refreshment.
d 40 minutes for Dinner

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD
GROWING CHILDREN
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
INVALIDS & THE AGED
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INVALIDS HEALTH-GIVING CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST
TRADE MARK.
LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."
IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

NEW YARN BALANCE,
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike*.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY ESSENCES
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Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.
RODGERS' PULLEYS
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Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.
LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.
60,000 IN USE.
The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.
SOLE MAKERS:
HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.
Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

LANSON'S.
CUVEE DE RESERVE,
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120: Quarts, Rs. 60, & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. LANSON PERE and FILS, Rheims.
LYON & Co.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as preparing immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod liver oil, the Gutta Vita will be found a great boon—being *far* superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1[illegible]d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GREYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOON, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Gutta Vita" or "Renal Pills," but in every case especially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Gutta Vita" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH! BITTERS.
"52, Storks-road, S.E., BITTERS.
June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS.
41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

NOTICE.
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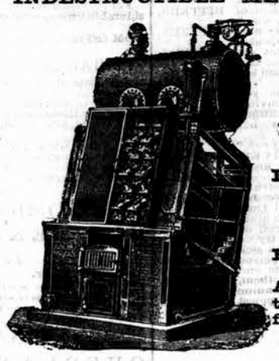

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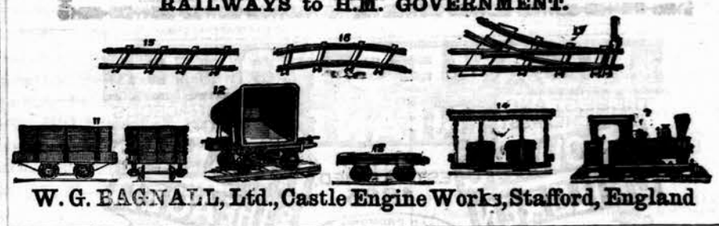

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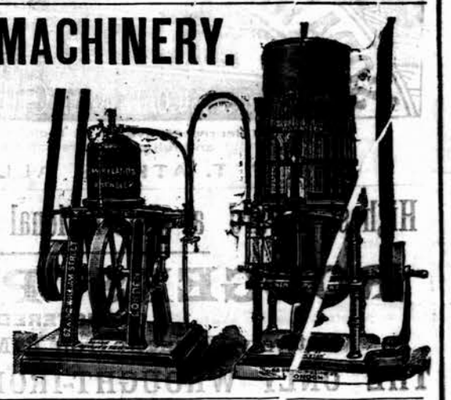

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
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Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juices; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

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